

DAILY REPORT

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Vol I No 045

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QIAN QICHEN ON USSR TIES, SOUTH KOREA

OW030841 Tokyo KYODO in English 0831 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (KYODO) -- China and the Soviet Union hoped for improvement in bilateral relations, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said Saturday.

At the same time, Qian said China would invite all member countries, including South Korea, if Beijing became the site of the 11th Asian games in 1990.

Qian made these remarks in a meeting with a group of visiting Japanese journalists. He said a Sino-Soviet agreement on the holding of a foreign ministers conference "still remains in force."

Qian, who is scheduled to lead the Chinese delegation to the Sino-Soviet deputy foreign ministers talks in Moscow on March 12, said a settlement to three Chinese conditions takes priority over other matters. However, he said both nations hoped for improvement of bilateral ties, indicating that Beijing and Moscow planned to expand relations in economic transactions and personnel interchange.

The three conditions are reduction of the Soviet military buildup along the China and Mongolian borders, a pullout of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and a halt to Soviet support for Vietnam in maintaining military forces in Kampuchea.

Touching on a visit to the Chinese capital by First Deputy Soviet Premier Ivan Arkhipov tentatively scheduled for May, Qian said he and Chinese officials would discuss not only economic issues but problems of mutual interest.

Speaking on China-South Korea relations in sports, Qian said China was proceeding with international sports rules calling for inviting member nations for competition regardless of whether it had diplomatic relations with countries sending athletes to China. He said China was committed to inviting "all members to Beijing" if it won the right to host the 1990 Asian Games in the Chinese capital.

SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL TRADE MEETING OPENS

OW021322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Shanghai, March 2 (XINHUA) -- A foreign trade meeting drawing businessmen from across the world opened yesterday at the Shanghai exhibition center.

The 10-day meeting, sponsored by the Shanghai Foreign Trade Corporation, is attended by over 1,000 people from more than forty countries and regions in Asia, Africa, Europe, Oceania and North and South America, and foreign trade (?officials) from over thirty enterprises and organizations in Shanghai.

The meeting will deal with routine import and export trade and explore possibilities for coproduction, joint ventures, compensation trade and China's import of technology and foreign funds. Barter trade will also be carried out to diversify trade, official [words indistinct].

The Shanghai industrial enterprises have provided a great number of new products for the meeting. The foreign trade departments in Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces have sent observers to the meeting.

TIANJIN OPENS TRADE FAIR FOR FOREIGN FIRMS

OW051604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Tianjin, March 5 (XINHUA) -- A Tianjin economic and trade fair opened today for Hong Kong, Macao and foreign firms.

Tianjin, a leading industrial and trade center in north China, also hopes to conclude contracts on compensation trade, processing of supplied materials and assembly jobs, according to a spokesman for the fair.

The fair offers 2,400 varieties of goods, including textiles, garments, silk fabrics, articles and equipment for recreation and sports, chemical products, rugs, cereals and cooking oils.

The city now has business relations with more than 10,000 firms in Hong Kong, Macao and 160 countries. More than 1,500 Tianjin factories are producing export goods.

PRC SUPREME COURT OFFICIAL SPEAKS AT DELHI MEETING

OW060230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0211 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi, March 5 (XINHUA) -- The 3rd International Conference of Appellate Judges opened here today. Appellate judges from more than 50 countries and regions participated in the conference. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi inaugurated the 4-day conference.

A delegation of the Chinese Supreme People's Court led by its vice-president Ren Jianxin, attended the conference for the first time,

Ren Jianxin made a speech at the meeting this afternoon. He spoke of the main tasks confronted by the Chinese People's Courts in construction and socialist modernization. The Chinese people are willing, together with the legal workers and peoples of all countries in the world, to hold high the banner of safeguarding world peace, and join efforts and make due contributions to this lofty, just and great cause, he said.

The main purpose of the conference is to provide an opportunity for judges from countries with different social systems to exchange ideas and discuss issues of common interest. The first conference was hosted by the Philippines in 1977 and the second by Australia in 1980.

KANG KEQING MEETS EUROPEAN UNICEF DELEGATION

OW031818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, this evening met a delegation of European national committees for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Kang is also chairman of the All-China Women's Federation and the Chinese People's National Committee for the Defence of Children.

Also present were Zhang Wensong, vice-minister of education and vice-chairman of the National Committee for the Defence of Children, and Hu Dehua and Wang Shuxian, members of the secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation.

The UNICEF delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday to conduct a survey of education, medical care and child welfare in China. The survey is part of the 1982-84 cooperation program between China and the UNICEF.

Its 14 members came from Austria, Belgium, Britain, Finland, Democratic Germany, Federal Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and Yugoslavia as well as UNICEF departments. They will leave Beijing next Wednesday for Kunming, Xian and Shanghai.

PRC's Use of Funds

OW031338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has provided 27.16 million U.S. dollars for the welfare and education of Chinese children since 1980, an official of the Chinese People's National Committee for Defence of Children, said here today.

Given in two program cycles between 1980 and 1984, the funds have been used to make vaccines, printing equipment and weaning food, first aid, cold storage chains, pre-school education, special education for handicapped children, training of minority teachers, maternity and child care and building of a child development center, he stated. A weaning food production line went into operation in Shanghai on January 1. It turns out enough food for 140,000 children.

China is a developing country and has done much for its children by its own efforts in the past three decades and more, the official said. Much remained to be done, he said, to provide universal primary school education for the 300 million children of China and childcare facilities.

China and UNICEF are discussing a third cooperation program cycle for 1985-89, to be submitted for approval at a meeting of the UNICEF executive bureau in Rome next month.

A delegation of UNICEF European commission members is visiting China to investigate its education, health and welfare work for children.

PRC TO INCREASE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL AID

HK010456 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0228 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- China is devoting efforts to increase the economic results of its various forms of agricultural aid to foreign countries. At present China is shouldering responsibility for giving 29 countries 46 kinds of agricultural aid. Of this aid, 30 involve grain production, 5 sugarcane production, 2 vegetable production, and 6 fishery and other kinds of production. At present, more than 800 Chinese agricultural specialists in 35 teams are working overseas.

The personnel sent by China take part in management to better consolidate and to make the most of the aid projects to foreign countries. The sugarcane plantations, sugar mills, and integrated enterprises in Sierra Leone and the Yisimeiliya [0122 2448 2734 0448 0068] fishing ground, where Chinese personnel take part in the management, have yielded very good economic results. The African assistant executive officer of the United Nations Development Program has praised China for its excellent organization of agricultural aid in Sierra Leone, which has no inadequacies.

In the past year, the China Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Engineering Service Export Company, which was founded last year, has made progress in assuming contracted responsibilities for engineering projects, providing technological services, carrying out labor cooperation, and running joint enterprises. This company sent people to five countries including Rwanda, Uganda, and Libya to assume contracted responsibilities for growing paddy and breeding fresh water fish; to 14 countries including Burundi and Sri Lanka to provide technological services; and to plant banana in some Middle East countries. In addition, progress has been made in its talks with some Asian and African countries on making joint investment in agricultural undertakings.

REAGAN, KOHL DISCUSS DISARMAMENT TALKS, RELATIONS

OW060401 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, March 5 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Kohl both stressed today that they will continue strengthening their military forces, and at the same time seek a "well-prepared" summit meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union. Speaking at a ceremony at the White House for the departure of Kohl, who arrived here Saturday, President Reagan stressed the firmness of the West in face of a Soviet "intimidation aimed at blocking NATO deployment of new intermediate-range missiles," and NATO's "determination to restore the military balance in Europe, maintain a credible nuclear deterrence and emerge stronger from the challenge."

"In the face of Soviet intransigence at the negotiating table," Reagan emphasized, "the alliance will continue to strengthen its conventional and nuclear deterrent." Reagan said that with the new leadership in the Kremlin, "an opportunity exists for real progress in relations between East and West." Reaffirming his "commitment to explore every possible avenue for improvement of relations with the East," Reagan said that he was "ready to meet personally with the Soviet leadership if such a meeting is well prepared and holds promise of fruitful results."

Kohl stressed that the close ties with the United States is one of the "fundamental principles" of his country and his government will stand firm by the defense program. The two governments would "assure the defense capability of the West by seeking military balance and equilibrium at as low a level as possible" in the future, he said.

Stressing the "great importance" of a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting "for shaping future East-West relations," Kohl said he had again recommended the U.S. president to seek an early and well-prepared meeting with the new Soviet leader Mr. Chernenko. He said that he and Reagan were in agreement that the West should take the initiative in the negotiations about Mutual and Balanced Forces Reductions in Vienna and in the negotiations about the world-wide ban on chemical weapons, and should make new proposals along these lines.

Kohl said he and Reagan also discussed economic questions of "mutual concern and interest." He stressed the importance to ensure that "protectionism will not prevail and will not spread in our countries and in our continents."

Kohl reiterated his concern over continued high U.S. interest rates, which are perceived in Europe as producing large flows of capital to the United States, thus impairing economic recovery in Europe. Kohl said, "the (U.S.) high level of interest rates and the impact that has on the European economy" is a subject on which he and Reagan are "not fully in agreement."

Kohl had a breakfast meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz this morning. He met with President Reagan in the White House before noon and will meet with the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Capitol Hill leaders tomorrow.

WAN LI VISITS SOVIET EXHIBIT AT MEDICAL EXHIBITION

OW051257 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] On the evening of 2 March, Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council of China, and responsible officials of ministries and State Council commissions visited the Beijing International Exhibition of Medical Apparatus and Instruments. The exhibition opened on the morning of 27 February.

Including 2 March, more than 30,000 Chinese visitors had seen the exhibition. The present Beijing exhibition, in which 11 countries, including the Soviet Union, the United States, and Japan, are participating, is the biggest international specialized exhibition to be organized in China since the establishment of peoples' power.

When Vice Premier Wan Li arrived at the Soviet exhibit he was warmly welcomed by the director, the Soviet ambassador, and personnel of the exposition. On request, Wan Li made the following inscription: We wish increasing development of friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, and of the trade of the two countries.

The Soviet Union sent a delegation consisting of 52 people. The director of the Soviet exposition held a press conference on 28 February in the morning. Invited to attend were correspondents of RENMIN RIBAO, GUANGMING RIBAO, BEIJING KEJIBAO, and other newspapers and journals, as well as radio correspondents.

The Beijing International Exhibition of Medical Apparatus and Instruments will close on 7 March.

XINHUA NOTES ECONOMIC REFORM IN SOVIET UNION

OW051847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 5 Mar 84

["Round-up: Economic Reform Goes on in Soviet Union" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 4 (XINHUA correspondent Wang Chongjie) -- Recent speeches by Soviet leaders and other signs point to the fact that the economic reform, initiated by the late Soviet president Yuriy Andropov, is going on in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee decided in the spring of 1981 to transform Soviet economy into capital- and knowledge-intensive undertakings during the 1980s to get better economic returns, but the unwieldy economic systems have been standing in the way of the intensification campaign.

During his 15-month rule, Andropov made the reform of economic systems and improvement of planning an urgent national task, leading to the adoption of many resolutions on nation-scale economic reform.

On the occasion of taking office as general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party last February, Konstantin Chernenko said that the whole Soviet economic mechanism should undertake serious transformation. He emphasized this point again last Friday to his constituents.

On March 1, Soviet Premier Nikolay A. Tikhonov said perfecting the planning and administrative systems is an important condition for intensified production and that the perfection process has noticeably been speeded up during the past few years.

From the beginning of this year, five industrial sectors started experiments on bigger enterprise independences and enterprise responsibility system. Other experiments are being carried out in Leningrad and Moscow to tap the initiatives of technical personnel and improve commercial activities. Results of these experiments are planned to be made nation-wide practices as of 1986.

HIGH VOTER TURNOUT FOR SUPREME SOVIET ELECTION

OW051550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, March 5 (XINHUA) -- Over 99 per cent of the Soviet Union's voters turned out yesterday to elect members to the 1,500-seat Supreme Soviet, the country's highest state power organization. Under the Soviet Constitution, the elections are to be held every five years.

Casting their ballots yesterday, many Soviet voters expressed the hope that arms race could be ended and nuclear wars avoided so as to work constructively under peaceful conditions for the improvement of their living standard.

The elections are expected to be followed by a conference of the elected members of the Supreme Soviet to elect the president of the Presidium and form a new government.

The post of the president has been left vacant following the deaths of Leonid Brezhnev and Yuriy Andropov since the last elections held on March 4, 1979.

DPRK PAPER CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY, TRIPARTITE TALKS

OW011546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang, March 1 (XINHUA) -- The Korean newspaper NGDONG SINMUN in its editorial today to mark the 65th anniversary of the "March first" uprising called for the national unity of all patriotic forces in order to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from Korea and to realise the great cause of national reunification.

Mass demonstrations were held on March first, 1919 to oppose the Japanese colonial rule in Korea and demand Korea's independence.

Peaceful solution of the Korean question is the consistent policy pursued by the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and the Korean Government. Its key lies in the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from the southern part of Korea, the editorial said.

The editorial reiterated the proposal for a tripartite talks, made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and said the DPRK is also ready to discuss any proposals to be offered by the U.S. and the southern part of Korea.

The history of South-North dialogue between the two parts of Korea indicates that it is impossible to resolve any essential problem with the authorities of the southern part alone and that for this reason it is necessary in trying to resolve the Korean problem to involve the U.S. in such talks, it pointed out.

The working mass of Pyongyang City held a gathering to mark the 65th anniversary of this uprising yesterday. Pak Song-chol and other leaders of the WPK and democratic parties and various social groups were present at the occasion.

DPRK MARKS 'MARCH POPULAR UPRISING' ANNIVERSARY

HK050825 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 84 p 6

[XINHUA report: "Meeting Held in Pyongyang City To Mark 65th Anniversary of the '1 March' Uprising"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Mar (XINHUA) -- According to a report by KCNA, working people in Pyongyang held a reporting meeting on the afternoon of 29 February at the People's Cultural Hall to mark the 65th anniversary of the "March popular uprising." On 1 March 1919, the Korean people staged a large-scale demonstration to oppose the Japanese colonial rule and to call for their national independence. In Korean history, this struggle is called the "1 March popular uprising."

Korean party and government leaders Pak Song-chol, Ho Tam, and Kim Chung-nin, together with responsible people of various democratic parties and public organizations of Korea, attended the meeting.

Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee of Korea and vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea, made a speech at the meeting. He called on all Korean people to unite as one and to struggle to alleviate the tense situation in Korea, to eliminate the danger of war, and to create conditions for an independent and peaceful reunification and for realizing North Korea's proposal of holding the "tripartite talks."

Today, the Korean newspaper NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial to mark this anniversary, saying that as of now, because of the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its policy of aggression, national self-determination [min zu zi zhu quan 3046 2469 5261 0031 2938] has not yet been achieved in the whole land of Korea and the desire of the masses who rose up 65 years ago has not yet been completely realized.

Referring to the question of the peaceful reunification of Korea, the editorial says: When putting forward its proposal of holding the "tripartite talks" earlier this year, North Korea made it clear that it is ready to negotiate other proposals advanced by the other side. Therefore, the United States and the South Korean authorities have no reason to refuse a dialogue with North Korea.

Referring to the fact that the South Korean authorities came up again with a proposal for holding talks between "the persons in authority" from both the North and South, the editorial points out: The past experience of the North-South dialogue has shown that no practical issue could be solved through talks with the South Korean authorities alone. In order to solve the Korean issue, the United States should participate in a dialogue.

The editorial calls for the United States and the South Korean authorities to respond to North Korean's proposal for holding the "tripartite talks."

DPRK'S PAK SONG-CHOL CALLS FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

HK060834 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 84 p 7

[XINHUA report: "Pak Song-chol States That the Tripartite Talks Proposal Is in the Interests of Creating a New Situation for Reunification"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 March (XINHUA) -- Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice president of the DPRK, pointed out: The "tripartite talks" proposal, which was put forward by Korea in January this year, "is in the interests of creating a new situation of peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula."

Pak Song-chol made this statement at a banquet on the evening of 2 March held by the WPK Central Committee in honor of the visiting delegation of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress headed by Emile Mworoha, general secretary of the party and president of the National Assembly of Burundi.

Pak Song-chol said: The United States and the South Korean authorities have not only turned down Korea's peace proposal, but have even staged large-scale joint military maneuvers nicknamed "Team Spirit 84." "This clearly shows who really hopes for peace and peaceful reunification and who is seeking wars and splits."

Referring to the present international situation, Pak Song-chol said: Because of the intervention and aggression carried out by imperialism, world peace is seriously threatened.

In his speech, Emile Mworoha expressed support for Korea's "tripartite talks" proposal. He said: The Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress "holds that disputes should be resolved through dialogue and talks," "opposes the intervention of other nation's internal affairs, and condemns imperialism of all descriptions." He said: According to this principle, the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress "unconditionally supports the cause of Korean reunification."

The delegation of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress arrived in Pyongyang from Beijing on 2 March on the invitation of the WPK Central Committee.

I. 6 Mar 84

D 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

TIANJIN, JAPAN FIRMS SIGN AUTO TECHNOLOGY ACCORD

SK050422 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The China Automobile Industrial Import and Export Company; the Tianjin Automobile Industrial Company, Japan; the (Ohana) Industrial Corporation; and Japan Toyota Industrial and Commercial Corporation held a signing ceremony on transferring technology for producing minicars at Beijing's Great Hall of the People on the morning of 3 March.

Items on the Sino-Japan contract for technological transfer were as follows: Japan transfers the license to produce minicars to our municipal automobile industrial company. Our municipal automobile industrial company purchases some equipment for special use and some spare parts for minicars from Japan.

The signatures on the contract indicate our municipality's new progress in preparing the production of minicars.

PRC, JAPAN CLIMBERS TO ATTEMPT TIBET MOUNTAIN

OW060214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 6 (XINHUA) -- A joint Chinese and Japanese team will attempt the unclimbed Mount Naimona Nyi (7,728 meters) in China's Tibet Region between April and June next year, the Chinese Mountaineering Association announced here today.

The joint climbing was suggested in a letter from the Kyoto University, the Kyoto Japan-China Friendship Association and the Kyoto Doshisha University last year when Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, visited Japan.

Hu Yaobang supported the suggestion and conveyed the letter to the CMA when he returned home. On January 3, an agreement was reached when the Japanese and Chinese representatives met in Beijing.

This joint programme, the CMA said, will strengthen the friendship between the young people and mountaineers of the two countries and promote mountaineering sports.

The snow-capped Mount Naimona Nyi is located in the Burang County of Ngari Region in the western part of the Himalayas. Since mid-19th century, many foreign climbers have come to try the mountain, but none of them succeeded. By now, about ten foreign teams have applied for climbing or trekking the mountain. A 14-member team, formed by Japanese and Chinese, will find out the route from April to June this year.

REPORTAGE ON LI XIANNIAN'S PAKISTAN VISIT

Pakistan Press Coverage

OW051745 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Islamabad, March 5 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan newspapers today warmly hailed the current visit by Chinese President Li Xiannian, hoping that the visit will further cement the existing friendly Sino-Pakistan relations.

JANG said in its editorial that President Li's visit will prove to be a significant milestone in further cementing the ties between China and Pakistan. "His arrival in Pakistan will give the Pakistani people an opportunity to show their sincerity and friendship in the same way as during President Li's visit to Lahore," it added.

In an editorial captioned "We Welcome Our Honored Guest" the MORNING NEWS said that President Li's visit and "his meetings with President Ziaul Haq and other Pakistan leaders are bound to add meaningful continuity to the abiding and enduring friendship that exists between the two countries."

THE PAKISTAN TIMES noted that the friendship between Pakistan and China "serves as a stabilising factor in the areas to which they belong to" and high-level contacts between the two countries serve to strengthen and enlarge the identity of their views on major international and regional issues. "It is believed," the paper said, "that the visit of President Li Xiannian is primarily intended for this."

Most of the local newspapers published supplements to welcome the Chinese president's visit.

First Round of Talks

OW051735 Beijing XINHUA in English 1705 GMT 5 Mar 84

["Chinese President Hopes for Political Solution to Afghan and Kampuchean Problems" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Islamabad, March 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian indicated here today that the Afghanistan problem will be solved politically in the end with the prerequisite of Soviet troop withdrawal from that country, and China also agrees to a political solution of the Kampuchean problem with the only condition that Vietnam must pull out its forces from there. Li Xiannian made these remarks in the first round of talks with Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq this afternoon.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1646 GMT on 5 March, in its report on the first round of talks between Li Xiannian and Ziaul Haq, begins its report as follows: "In the first round of talks with Pakistan President Ziaul Haq held here this afternoon, PRC President Li Xiannian pointed out that the Afghanistan problem will be solved politically in the end, but the prerequisite is the Soviet troop withdrawal from that country. Referring to the Kampuchean problem, President Li said that China also agrees to a political solution, but the only condition is that Vietnam must pull out its forces from there."]

The main content of today's talks was for the Chinese side to express its views. On the international developments, Li Xiannian pointed out that generally speaking, the situation is marked by unrest and instability, and the root cause for it is the rivalry between the two superpowers.

On the Afghanistan problem, Li Xiannian said that China and Pakistan have identical views. He appraised [the XINHUA Chinese version reads "praised"] the Pakistan Government's generous humanitarian assistance to the three million Afghan refugees and its adherence to the principle of the UN resolution on Afghanistan.

Li Xiannian also referred to other world developments and expressed his views on them. The over two-hour long talks proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere. [The XINHUA Chinese version here includes the additional sentence: "First of all, President Li conveyed the regards and respects from Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and Deng Yingchao to President Ziaul Haq."]

President Li said that under the leadership of President Ziaul Haq and the Pakistan Government, Pakistan has made considerable achievements in recent years. It is an achievement of great significance that Pakistan not only can feed its own people but also has surplus grain for export, he said.

The next round of talks will be held tomorrow morning. Present at the talks on the Pakistan side were: Sahabzada Yakub Ali Khan, foreign minister; Ali Ahmad Talpur, defense minister; Ghulam Ishaq Khan, finance minister; Raja Zafarul Haq, information and broadcasting minister; Lt. General K.M. Arif, principal staff officer to the president; and M.A. Bhatti, Pakistan ambassador to China.

Attending the talks on the Chinese side were Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun, Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei, Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin, Vice Minister of Public Security Tao Siju and Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Wang Chuanbin.

Before the talks, President Li Xiannian called on Pakistan President Ziaul Haq at the presidential house in Islamabad. The two leaders had a cordial and warm conversation.

Ziaul Haq Banquet Speech

OW051952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Islamabad, March 5 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Ziaul Haq here this evening urged the pull-out of foreign forces for a peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan and Kampuchea problems. He made the appeal while welcoming Chinese President Li Xiannian at his banquet given in Li's honor.

Ziaul Haq said, "A peaceful settlement in Afghanistan and Kampuchea can be achieved only on the basis of withdrawal of foreign forces, the restoration of their sovereign, independent and non-aligned status, the return of refugees to their home in safety and honor and the right of their people to determine their own political and social system."

Ziaul Haq spoke highly of China's just stand on the solution of the Afghanistan and Kampuchea problems. He noted, "China has not only vigorously supported these principles but also declared that the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea as obstacles to normalization of relations with those responsible for intervention."

He said, "For over four years Pakistan has striven to provide humanitarian relief to Afghan refugees, numbering over three million. In this difficult task Pakistan received generous assistance from many other nations -- which we gracefully acknowledge. China is among the leading donors of assistance for the refugees."

Turning to the crisis in the Middle East, he censured Israel for its policies of aggression and expansion. "Pakistan is calling for a halt to the internecine fighting in Lebanon," he said, "and upholds the view that just and durable solution of the Middle East problem requires Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including holy-Jerusalem and early restitution of the rights of the Palestinian people."

He also hoped that the war between Iran and Iraq would end soon. The Pakistan president stressed the need for vigorous and sincere efforts by the countries in South Asia to preserve peace and promote harmony among themselves. "Although efforts are made from time to time from across the border to interfere in our internal affairs and some unjustified and undesirable statements are issued, we remain determined to improve bilateral relations as well as to foster regional cooperation," he said.

He described his talks with Li Xiannian this afternoon as "cordial and useful", which, he said, "will contribute to the deepening of understanding and the further strengthening of cooperation" between Pakistan and China.

Li Speaks at Banquet

OWO51944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Islamabad, March 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian declared here this evening that political settlements will have to be reached eventually for both Afghan and Kampuchean issues, but the prerequisite to such a settlement "is unconditional and complete withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect and guarantee for the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan and Kampuchea."

Speaking at the state dinner given in his honor by Pakistan President Ziaul Haq, President Li condemned the armed occupation by foreign troops of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, saying such acts "have not only inflicted untold misery on the local people but also gravely endangered peace and stability in Asia."

He said the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples, under difficult conditions, have carried out resolute struggles against the invaders and have won sympathy and support from all justice-upholding countries and peoples in the world.

He noted that "facts show that hegemonists, either global or regional, will not succeed in their attempt to conquer an independent country by force of arms and that no force on earth can stamp out the flames of struggle to safeguard national independence."

He praised Pakistan for its persistent efforts in seeking a just settlement of the Afghan issue on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions and its valuable humanitarian aid to the three million Afghan refugees living in exile in Pakistan.

Describing the present international situation as "most disturbing," President Li denounced the fierce rivalry of the superpowers for world hegemony and their mounting arms race, particularly nuclear arms race.

Report on Banquet

OW052130 Beijing XINHUA in English 2035 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Islamabad, March 5 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Ziaul Haq today described Chinese President Li Xiannian's visit as reflecting "the special and deep-rooted nature of the close friendship, understanding and cooperation" between the two countries.

Speaking at his grand state banquet in honor of the visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei, at the presidential house here this evening, Ziaul Haq gave a brief historical account of the Pakistan-China relations and said, "During the last 15 to 20 years relations between us have deepened and expanded. In fact the small plant of yesteryear has grown into a strong and lofty tree."

He said, "China-Pakistan friendship and cooperation are founded upon established international principles which all nations could emulate to the advantage of their mutual relations." He added, "We are resolved to work for the furtherance of these principles so that regional and world peace are consolidated."

He drew attention to the fact that "policies of intervention and aggression, expansion and domination continue to imperil the international situation and dark clouds hang over the future of human civilisation in this nuclear age."

He called on "the more powerful states" to "renounce the aim of hegemony", and urged "the less powerful ones" to "join in a common endeavour to secure respect for their independence and sovereignty."

He declared, "A peaceful settlement in Afghanistan and Kampuchea can be achieved only on the basis of withdrawal of foreign forces, the restoration of their sovereignty, independent and non-aligned status, the return of refugees to their homes in safety and honor and the right of their people to determine their own political and social system." He reiterated Pakistan's stand on the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war and the situation in South Asia.

In reply, Li Xiannian said, "The present international situation is most disturbing. The superpowers are locked in a fierce rivalry for world hegemony."

He pointed out that the armed occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea by foreign troops had not only inflicted untold misery on the peoples of the two nations but also gravely endangered peace and stability in Asia.

He stressed that "the prerequisite for any form of political settlement is unconditional and complete withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect and guarantee for the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan and Kampuchea."

Sino-Pakistani friendly relations, Li noted, had stood various tests in the past decades and had progressed on the basis of peaceful coexistence thanks to the joint efforts of the two governments and peoples.

"The leaders of our two countries have always valued and looked at Sino-Pakistani friendship in a long-term perspective and treated and trusted each other truly," he said.

"We are ready to continue to work with our Pakistani friends for the steady growth of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Pakistan," he added.

The speeches of the two leaders were punctuated by applause. Chinese guests at banquet included Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun, Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei and Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Wang Chuanbin.

Among the over 300 people attending the banquet were General Mohammad Iqbal Khan, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee; General Sawar Khan, vice chief of the Army Staff; Vice Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan, chief of the Navy Staff; Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, chief of the Air Staff and Khwaja Mohammad Safdar, chairman of the Federal Council, and members of the Cabinet.

Li Receives Medal

OW052137 Beijing XINHUA in English 2046 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Islamabad, March 5 (XINHUA) -- President Ziaul Haq, on behalf of the government and people of Pakistan, today presented Chinese President Li Xiannian with the Nishan-e-Pakistan, the highest civil medal award of the country. A medal awarding ceremony was held at the presidential house here this evening.

Speaking at the ceremony, Ziaul Haq highly praised Li Xiannian for his contributions to the promotion of the Pakistan-China friendship. He told Li, "The people of Pakistan hold you and your great country in the highest esteem and regard, and deeply appreciate the devoted efforts that you have made to further strengthen the most friendly relations that exist between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

He said, "I am confident that, under your wise and far-sighted leadership, the deep and abiding bonds of friendship and cooperation between Pakistan and China will grow ever stronger."

Expressing his thanks for the high honor, Li Xiannian said, "This very high honor conferred on me signifies the profound friendly sentiments of the Pakistani people for the Chinese people and shows the great importance Your Excellency and the Pakistani Government have attached to Sino-Pakistani friendship. I cherish this honour deeply."

Then, the two presidents embraced each other for a long time amidst stormy applause. More than 300 people attended the ceremony including many high-ranking Pakistan Government officials and military officers and President Li Xiannian's entourage.

NEPAL'S ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON LI XIANNIAN VISIT

OW021226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian's forthcoming visit to Nepal will add a new chapter to the history of bilateral relations, said Ambassador Guna Shumshere Jung Rana in an exclusive interview with XINHUA.

The ambassador said he believed that the visit, the first ever made by a Chinese head of state, would further the good relations between the two countries. President Li Xiannian is scheduled to pay a state visit to Nepal from March 19 to 23 at the invitation of King Birendra.

Mr Rana recalled the great contribution made by King Mahendra, Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai in fostering and promoting good-neighbourly relations. He also mentioned the contributions of King Birendra who has paid five visits to China and of present Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang who have visited Nepal in recent years. These top-level exchanges had brought about greater understanding and amity, the ambassador said. He said Nepal-China friendship "stands as firm as the Himalayas and has withstood the test of time."

"Nepal's quest for peace, as expressed in its desire to be a zone of peace as proposed by his majesty the king, has been fully supported by China. For this we are very grateful," he said.

He continued that Nepal and China share common ground on many international issues. There are no outstanding problems between the two countries, which believe in the five principles of peaceful coexistence, namely, mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefits, and peaceful coexistence.

Discussing economic relations, Mr Rana said that China, itself a developing country, "has generously contributed to Nepal's economic development. China has undertaken a number of projects of assistance in Nepal." The ambassador, who came to Beijing two years ago, said that he had seen Chinese workers and engineers in Nepal do their job with great devotion and a sixth sense of responsibility as if they were working for their own country.

He said that the intergovernmental committee for economic cooperation and trade established recently would contribute to mutually beneficial cooperation.

Mr Rana paid high tribute to the age-old cultural relationship between the two countries. Under a cultural exchange program, he said, some 40 Nepalese students are studying in China in various disciplines and a number of Chinese students are studying in Nepal. The recent visit to Nepal by a delegation from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences led by Professor Ma Hong contributed to contacts and understanding between scholars in the two countries, he said.

Speaking of his personal experience in China, Ambassador Rana said that he had toured a number of Chinese cities and developments projects in east and north China.

"I am pleasantly surprised to see that all the Chinese I have met, including those from common status, know that Nepal is China's good friend." They treated me in the most friendly and cordial manner," he said.

Mr Rana planned to leave for Nepal shortly to help prepare for President Li Xiannian's visit. He believed that the Chinese leader would be accorded a most cordial reception by the Nepalese and his visit would constitute a new landmark in Nepal-China relations.

JI PENGFEI MEETS PAKISTANI COLLEGE DELEGATION

OW030801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial talk here today with a delegation from the Pakistan Administrative Staff College led by Viqar Ahmed, the college's dean of studies.

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Present were Lu Cui, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Karamatullah Khan Ghorl, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing.

NI ZHIFU-LED TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS

OW021237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese trade unions delegation left here today for a friendship visit to India, Egypt, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Senegal and Algeria. Leader of the delegation is Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and deputy leader Wang Jiachong, vice-president of the federation.

They are guests of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the Egyptian Trade Unions Federation, the Union of Tanzania Workers, the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, the National Confederation of Workers of Senegal and the General Union of Algerian Workers.

COVERAGE OF FRG ECONOMIC DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meets Zhang Jingfu

OW011102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1055 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with an economic delegation from the Lower Saxony State of the Federal Republic of Germany led by Mrs Birgit Breuel, the state's minister of finance, economics and transport. The delegation arrived in Beijing February 27 as guests of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. They conferred on separate occasions with the host council, the State Economic Commission and the Bank of China on the possibilities of expanding bilateral trade and cooperation. They are expected to leave here tomorrow for Hefei, capital of east China's Anhui Province, to hold talks with local departments on establishing relations of cooperation and undertaking projects.

Signs Agreements

OW051820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Hefei, March 5 (XINHUA) -- The visiting economic delegation from the land of Lower Saxony in the Federal Republic of Germany has signed four agreements and letters of intent on cooperation projects between the land and the eastern Chinese Province of Anhui during its four-day visit to Hefei City, capital of the province.

The first project is joint production of television satellite receiving equipment by the Anhui Electronic Industry Company and the German firm of Hans Kolbe. The Chinese will provide workshops and manpower and the Germans will give technology and equipment for production. The second is compensation trade and processing of German materials from Heidemann-Werke GmbH, by the Anhui Provincial Light Industry Department and the Hefei bicycle factory. The Chinese will sell bicycle parts to Germany and in return the Germans will provide bicycle producing technology and equipment.

The third is for Anhui provincial light industrial enterprises to sell work clothes to Federal Germany and the Sievert Company to provide clothes-making equipment as compensation trade. The fourth, a letter of intent on joint ventures in diesel engines and power distribution units, was signed by the Anhui Provincial Electrical Machinery and Appliances Industrial Corporation and the firm of Alfred Kuhse.

During its stay in Hefei, the delegation held wide ranging discussions with more than 100 officials of the local departments concerned on economic and technical cooperation. They also explored possibilities of over 20 cooperation projects in the fields of medicine, environmental protection, motor production, transportation, communication and finance. Head of the delegation Mrs Birgit Breuel told a reporter that Lower Saxony and Anhui had a lot in common. Both had bright prospects in economic cooperation. She also said that Federal Germany would provide scholarships for five Anhui technicians.

The delegation will leave Hefei tomorrow for Beijing and leave there for home on March 8.

YAO YILIN MEETS YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW051302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met with an economic delegation from Yugoslavia led by Nikola Filipovic, member of the Presidium of the Federal Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Yao said to the guests that China was willing to expand bilateral trade and to cooperate with Yugoslavia in production and technology. "More means of cooperation can be found after thorough investigation and study on both our parts," Yao added.

Filipovic said there were favorable conditions for technological cooperation between Yugoslavia and China.

Since the delegation arrived in China on February 28, it has exchanged views with departments concerned in Beijing and Nanjing on cooperation in exploiting copper and coking coal and on the transformation of old enterprises. Host and guests also had friendly talks on the expansion of trade and economic and technological cooperation.

Present on the occasion were Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China. The delegation will leave here for Hong Kong tomorrow.

YUGOSLAVIA GREETES PRC SECURITY, CPC VISITORS

OW060240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 5 (XINHUA) -- Franjo Herljevic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia today received Ling Yun, minister of the Chinese Ministry of State Security, and Yang Dezhong, deputy director of the General Office of the party Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

Ling Yun and Yang Dezhong, who arrived here on February 29, are visiting the country at the invitation of Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs.

XINHUA ANALYZES LEBANON PRESIDENT'S SYRIA VISIT

OW021913 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 2 Mar 84

["Roundup: Major Shift in Lebanese Foreign Policy" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA correspondents in Beirut and Damascus) -- The just-concluded Lebanese president's visit to Syria was seen by Lebanese newspapers as a significant event marking a major policy shift of Lebanon from heavily relying on the United States to seeking support from the Arab world, Syria in particular, though its result was not yet announced.

During what Lebanese newspapers called a "historic" visit to Syria from February 29 to March 1, Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil had three rounds of talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on a solution to the Lebanese crisis.

The shift came as a natural result following successive setbacks in the U.S. policy toward Lebanon which resulted in a still worse crisis there.

Lebanon had been in a turmoil since 1975 and the mediation effort sponsored by Arab states had failed. The situation was all the more complicated with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June, 1982. When President al-Jumayyil came to power in September 1982, he sought to regain the lands in the hands of foreign troops by "internationalizing" the problem and turning to the West, the United States in particular, for help in forcing Israel and other foreign troops to withdraw from Lebanon. The United States, which had been happy about the weakening of the Syrian and PLO's forces in Lebanon in the wake of Israel's invasion, responded before long with a peace plan for the Middle East. Under U.S. promotion, a Lebanon-Israel agreement on troop withdrawal was signed on May 17 last year.

On the part of Syria, it strongly demanded the abrogation of the agreement as in its eyes, the accord would make Lebanon a protege of Israel to the detriment of Syria's interests and border security. Consequently, the relations between the two countries came to the brink of rupture.

Syria has since exercised political and military pressures on the Lebanese authority. It helped the Lebanese opposition form the "national salvation front" and Syrian troops have been backing the Muslim militiamen to fight against the Christian militiamen and government army.

A national reconciliation conference was held in Geneva last November. But the Lebanese authority remained undecided if the challenged Lebanon-Israel agreement should be abrogated. The United States, instead of pressing the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, pushed ahead a gunboat policy to exert stronger military pressure on Syria. Under such circumstances, Syria went still farther by supporting the anti-government forces to take over the western part of Beirut and all the government army's positions in the mountain areas in February and thereby forced the multinational forces to pull out of Beirut.

The new development weakened Al-Jumayyil government to a great extent and the voice in favor of the abrogation of the Lebanon-Israel agreement became louder and louder. Every sign showed that the abrogation of the agreement was the key to easing the tension in Lebanon.

On the other hand, the United States, shrinking back in the face of difficulties, said it had nothing to do with the Lebanon-Israel agreement. It pulled out its Marines to the warships off Lebanon and stopped delivering heavy weapons to the Lebanese army.

It was in view of this fix that al-Jumayyil reportedly chose to abrogate the agreement and return to the "Arab fold", instead of "internationalizing" the Lebanese problem.

Observers believe that al-Jumayyil's visit to Syria has opened up new prospects for the relations between the two countries in what will serve to relax the tension in Lebanon. But, it is far from easy to maintain the stability in the country owing to the deep-rooted factional contradictions there and the persisting interference from outside.

Israeli Premier Yitzhaq Shamir in a speech today described the proposed abrogation of the Lebanon-Israel agreement as a "serious step", and threatened that the Israeli troops will remain in south Lebanon and Israel will take whatever necessary "security measures" in disregard of Lebanese sovereignty.

In Lebanon, some Christian organizations are against the cancellation of the agreement and Lebanon's approaching toward Syria. However, most Lebanese, weary of the war and turbulences, are looking forward to al-Jumayyil's new initiative bringing them stability, even if it would be a temporary stability.

BURUNDI PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DPRK

OW020809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0632 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Burundi National Assembly and the Party of Unity and National Progress led by Emile Mworoha, president of the assembly and general secretary of the party, left here for Pyongyang this morning at the end of a friendly visit to China. Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, bade farewell to the Burundi guests at the state guesthouse and congratulated them on the success of their China tour.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS MOROCCAN KING'S ASCENSION

OW031244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA) -- Moroccan Ambassador to China Abderrahim Harkett gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the ascension to the throne of His Majesty King Hassan II.

Among the Chinese guests attending were He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery; Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other departments.

Foreign diplomatic envoys to China were also present.

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LI XIANNIAN SENDS GREETING TO FRONTIER GUARDS

HK060251 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] While flying over the (Hongxilahu) flight station of the PLA Air Force in Xinjiang on his way today to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, sent a cable greeting the personnel on duty at the station's flight center and the (Hongxilahu) mountain pass. The cable said: While flying over the (Hongxilahu) Pass on our way to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for a state visit, we wish to convey to you our sincere solicitude. For the tranquillity of the motherland and in the interests of the people, you make light of severe cold, endure the hardships of arduous fieldwork, and guard the sacred frontier of the motherland year after year, thus displaying the heroic revolutionary spirit and noble character of the frontier guards. The CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission are very much concerned about you and hope that you will firmly foster the idea of loving the motherland, the Army, and the frontier, units as one, jointly build the border area, and make new and greater contributions to the revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of our Army and to the socialist motherland.

PENG ZHEN CHAIRS NPC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

OW061042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 6 (XINHUA) -- The fourth meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress Standing Committee continued here today.

Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee, presided over the session. The meeting heard a report on China's current economic situation by Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission. Panel discussions will be held tomorrow.

Patent Law, Others Discussed

OW051401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (XINHUA) -- Many members of the National People's Congress Standing Committee suggested that a revised draft of patent law be adopted at the current Standing Committee meeting. An official said that they regarded this as of great significance in advancing science and technology and the national economy during the past four days' discussions.

Hu Jiwei, Standing Committee member, described the draft as the key to the development of intellectual property. He hoped that the law would encourage invention. It is in the interests of the state and individuals, said another Standing Committee member, Liu Jingji, to pay home inventors well. Wang Quoquan stressed the need to create conditions for scientific invention and the training of able people. Members asked relevant bodies to prepare for the patent law by training staff and publishing material.

The Standing Committee members also discussed a revised draft of the military service law and a draft law on regional autonomy for China's minority nationalities.

DENG YINGCHAO ADDRESSES WOMEN'S DAY MEETING

OW060459 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 5 Mar 84

[By reporter Sun Xiaoming]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- Comrade Deng Yingchao happily joined nearly 800 women personnel from government departments under the State Council at a meeting held today in the State Council's small assembly hall to celebrate the "8 March" International Working Women's Day.

At the meeting, which was sponsored by the party committee of government departments under the State Council in commemoration of the "8 March" Women's Day, Deng Yingchao recounted the history of international and domestic women's movements. She said: The "8 March" International Working Women's Day is a festival marking women's unity and struggle. Today this festival is celebrated here by female comrades of five generations; namely, female comrades who joined the revolution during the first revolutionary civil war, the second revolutionary civil war, the war of resistance against Japan, and the liberation war and also after the founding of New China. This shows that, generation after generation, Chinese women have united to struggle continuously for their liberation. It also indicates that through their unremitting efforts each generation, Chinese women have finally equated themselves with men as the masters of our country under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Deng Yingchao encouraged the women comrades to carry on their glorious tradition, study hard, work energetically, strengthen unity, and play a greater role in their families, units, and society with a view toward contributing to the four modernizations.

Prior to the meeting Deng Yingchao met with veteran female cadres Deng Liujin, Wang Dingguo, Chen Lan, and Li Shuyi as well as national "8 March" and red banner workers and other advanced personnel working in the government departments under the State Council.

Deputy Secretaries General of the State Council Li [character indistinct], Ai Zhisheng, Wu Qingtong, and Gu Ming attended the meeting, which was presided over by Deng Liujin.

BO YIBO MEETS ATHLETES, COACHES IN BEIJING

OW06126 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1310 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 4 Mar (XINHUA) -- Bo Yibo, honorary president of the China Swimming Association, met with some of our swimming and diving athletes and their coaches at the Beijing gymnasium this afternoon.

After briefings by Liang Boxi, general coach of the national diving team, and Wu Xianghao, general coach of the national swimming team, Bo Yibo said: Thirty-five years have passed since the founding of New China. Our country has made tremendous progress, and we have also made very great progress in physical culture and sports. It can be said that the development of physical culture and sports is closely related to the prosperity of the country as a whole.

Referring to the achievements made by our diving and swimming athletes, Bo Yibo said: "What should we do after winning first place? We should continue to work hard and should not be conceited." He said: To raise our achievements, it is necessary to have a motivating force which is the self-esteem and self-confidence of the Chinese nation."

Bo Yibo hoped that athletes and coaches would have a scientific mind and bring their creative spirit into full play. He said: "It will not work if one rigidly follows one's old experience, nor will it do if one models oneself on others in an oversimplified manner. We should take over others' good things, yet we should assimilate them and turn them into our own."

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Following the meeting, Bo Yibo, full of zest, watched athletes' training. Present at the meeting were Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Rong Gaotang, adviser to the commission.

ZENG DELIN ADDRESSES PRIMARY EDUCATION FORUM

OW060036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1739 GMT 5 Mar 84

[By reporter Yang Zhaobo]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- At a national forum on ideological and moral education in primary schools, Deputy Director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department Zeng Delin said today: We should, from a strategic point of view, understand the great significance of ideological and moral education in primary schools. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that "education should be geared to the needs of modernization, the world and the future." This has basically pointed out the direction for our educational work. Today's children and teenagers will be a vital new force in the construction of the motherland in the 1990's. Therefore, we should educate them in communist ideology from childhood. This is a major matter bearing on the future and destiny of the socialist cause.

He also called on educators to conscientiously study the psychological characteristics of primary school students and the laws governing the development of their thinking. It is necessary to organize them to conduct various lively and vigorous activities in order to enrich their extracurricular activities. Recreation and rest should contain education, and we should enable children to develop morally, intellectually and physically.

In his speech at the forum, Vice Minister of Education Zhang Wensong hoped that the whole society would show concern for the healthy growth of primary school students, that good school education would be combined closely with good family and social education and that radio, television, cultural, sports, publishing and other departments would provide more and better mental food for children and teenagers.

This forum was held in Beijing from 28 February to 5 March. At the forum, more than 100 educators from various parts of the country discussed such questions as how to further strengthen and improve the ideological and moral education of primary school students and how to improve the quality of primary education in an all-round way.

READER ASKS IF HU, MAO ARTICLES 'CONTRADICTION'

HK060623 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 84 p 5

["Answers to Readers" Column: "Are These Two Expositions Contradictory?"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Editor:

In his article "Freedom Is the Recognition of Necessity and Remolding of the World," Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Marx said that the difference between bees and a man was that a man could picture a house in his mind before building a house. Before building the house of the Chinese revolution, we must also have the picture of the Chinese revolution in mind. We must have not only an overall, general picture, but also smaller, detailed pictures."

In his article "The Best Way to Cherish," Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "Some comrades asked: Is it possible to give a ready answer to the question of 'building a socialist country with Chinese characteristics?' We say that there is no ready answer, and it is impossible to give a ready answer."

The two expositions deal with the same problem of the Chinese revolution, one saying that it is "necessary" to have a "picture" in mind and the other asserting that it is "impossible" to give a "ready answer." Are these two expositions not contradictory? Please give me an answer.

Shi Baoling, a reader

Comrade Shi Baoling:

Comrade Mao Zedong's exposition on "freedom and necessity" and Comrade Hu Yaobang's exposition on building a socialist country with Chinese characteristics, carried in his article "The Best Way to Cherish," deal with the relationship between understanding and practice. It appears that they do not conform to one other, but in reality, they do.

As we know, the fundamental difference between animals' labor and man's practice and labor is that the latter are carried out consciously and with a purpose in mind. The latter are caused by man's special initiative, while a bee labors by instinct.

The problem of the Chinese revolution was put forward when China's social productive forces developed to a certain stage. But in the early period of the Chinese revolution, people did not have a clear understanding of the Chinese revolution. They only knew that they wanted to carry out a revolution but did not know how to carry it out. A revolution is an activity with a purpose in mind. If people's ideology is in conformity with objective realities, a revolution can be a success. Otherwise, people will meet with failure. As dogmatists transplanted the experiences in foreign revolution, they failed in revolution. The Chinese Communists combined the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, gained a correct understanding of the Chinese revolution through practice, put forward the idea that the Chinese revolution should be carried out in two steps, by surrounding the cities from the countryside, and guided the Chinese revolution to victory.

To construct socialism after the founding of the PRC is the overall blueprint. But we did not have the experience of carrying out socialist construction. After a period of arduous work, the CPC Central Committee explicitly put forward that it was necessary to build China into a modernized and powerful socialist country with Chinese characteristics, a high degree of civilization, and a high degree of democracy. This was a large blueprint, which had been worked out through practice and was correct. Without such a blueprint there would have been no target, and it would have been impossible to guide socialist construction to victory. However, it is impossible to work out concrete methods and structure for building a socialist country with Chinese characteristics. This is what Comrade Hu Yaobang meant by saying that there was no ready answer. It is necessary to constantly substantiate this blueprint in the course of realizing the four modernizations. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have enlivened the economy and implemented the economic responsibility system in the rural areas. This is our concrete action of substantiating the blueprint and of drawing smaller, detailed pictures. As long as we adhere to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and constantly work hard and sum up experience, we will certainly be able to find a concrete answer, and as soon as we find this answer, we will surely be able to reach our target.

ARTICLE ON 'LEFTIST' HANDLING OF AFFAIRS

HK021022 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by Chen Ping: 'Muttering Incantations' and 'Not Knowing Much']

[Text] When "Buddhist monks with twisted lips" are murmuring Buddhist scriptures, even a very good scripture will be distorted. Not long ago, when Comrade Yang Shangkun visited the "Good 8th Company on Nanjing Road," he quoted this ancient metaphor to illustrate that in implementing the line, principles, and policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee, we should not be like the "Buddhist monks with twisted lips." This is pointedly directed at those cadres who are to this day still accustomed to handling affairs in light of "leftist" ways.

And I associate the "Buddhist monks with twisted lips" with another type of monk. They regard and read the party's line, principles, and policies as "good scriptures," unlike those "Buddhist monks with twisted lips," who are resentful of the "good scriptures" which have been warmly welcomed by the people and have brought the motherland a new majestic appearance, and who do not agree with the party's line, principles, and policies, and have gone so far as to say yes and mean no, to feign compliance, or quote out of context, using only those sections which support them. There are also some of our cadres who speak well of the party's line, principle, and policies formed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Only they are like "muttering incantations." But since they don't know much when they mention the "good scriptures," they only pay lip service. There is very little in their action that implements the good policies, so there have been few changes in the places they live. The case is just like the criticism of a veteran comrade: During the war of resistance against Japan, whenever some people opened their mouths, they would invariably say, "Since the gunfire broke out in Lugouqiao..." Today, there are some people who will always begin their speeches with, "Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee..." a sentence which should be substantiated with rich words but has now become a new cliché for them. As to the departments, localities, and units under their leadership, whether there have been any remarkable changes there, whether any new situations have appeared there since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; or whether they have been making their work serve or be subject to the party's general task and target of struggle -- the answers are often unsatisfactory.

Such reading of the scripture in the manner of a "tape recorder" is an expression of bureaucratism and formalism in the implementation of the party's principles and policies, and also an expression of the unhealthy trend in the party's style. The party's principle and policies are of universal guiding significance to the whole country; and when they are to be implemented strictly in a department, locality, or unit, it is imperative to look for the correct answers to the various problems they are facing in accordance with the basic principle proposed by the CPC Central Committee, and to do their work with initiative. To achieve this, it is necessary to walk out of the office, plunge oneself into reality, make investigation and study, show one's real knowledge and deep insight, and even take some risks. Those who are used to reading each item from the text are actually not willing to work hard in this manner, and are afraid to take such risks. To their thinking, the matter of principle is to prevent making the slightest mistake in reading the document issued by the higher authorities; when this is achieved, even if those urgent problems remain unsolved, even if there is little improvement in their work, and even if the masses are not happy about it, they will not be committing any mistakes. On the contrary, if they should try to solve old problems in the spirit of breaking away from the old and creating the new, and in blazing new trails, it would be very dangerous. So after careful comparison, they feel more secure to remain being "monks" who read the scripture. "To make no achievements does not mean to make a mistake, but one cannot afford to commit a slip of the tongue." Such an old criterion in judging cadres has helped the growth of the basic trend of copying work for word, and of attaching no importance to practical results.

If we should let such a bad trend continue unchecked today, would it not mean that the building of socialist modernization is but an empty phrase?

In one of his speeches, Comrade Hu Yaobang expressed the hope that our leading cadres should stand taller in their mental attitude, and should have better foresight. They should keep our country and the future generations in view, and be fearless in giving up individualistic things for the sake of the party's cause. These words are worth our pondering, and in particular, those comrades who only know "reading scriptures," but are not ready to exert efforts to fulfill them, should all the more be moved, and be enlightened by his words.

TAIYUAN CPC ELIMINATES FACTIONALISM IN RECTIFICATION

HK060340 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 84 p 1

[Report by reporters Hu Taichun and Shang Daijiang: "Taiyuan City CPC Committee Eliminates Factionalist Remnants, Promotes Party Rectification Study, Rectification, and Correction of Defects"]

[Text] Editor's note: In checking on party rectification study and work in simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in organs directly under city administration, the Taiyuan City CPC Committee discovered the interference of factionalist remnants in carrying out in-depth party rectification work, and suggested that elimination of factionalist remnants should be taken as a breakthrough in promoting development of in-depth party rectification. This statement is well posed, very timely, and worth noting by localities and units suffering from similar problems.

The elimination of factionalist remnants should not be regarded as settling old accounts of factionalist struggles from the Great Cultural Revolution, again bringing up problems of factionalism which have already been solved and causing no end to unrest, but as waging necessary criticism and even struggle against existing factionalist interference, which has gravely affected unified thinking and concerted action in party rectification. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: "Concerning factionalism, the leadership should have an explicit attitude, namely, it should be resolutely opposed to it." The fact that factionalism still exists in some localities and units in the present party rectification is due to the weakness of the leading cadres there, who have endless worries, and even selfish ideas and have taken personal considerations into account, and who have not disposed of the effects of factionalism. It is imperative to strengthen the party's combat effectiveness and to thoroughly eliminate factionalism; otherwise, we will fail to attain the aim of party rectification, and there will be trouble in the future. [end editor's note]

Beginning with the realities of the local condition, the Taiyuan City CPC Committee regards the elimination of factionalist remnants as a breakthrough in solving the problem of keeping cadres in political and ideological unanimity with the Central Committee, promoting party rectification study, and development of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in depth.

There are 3,300 party members in 76 organs directly under the city administration that have unfolded party rectification in Taiyuan. As units of the first batch in party rectification, they have carried out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects since the party rectification study began in mid-November, and have solved some problems which the masses have strongly complained about, and which have not been too difficult to solve. However, in checking the situation, the city CPC Committee has discovered that in these units, rebellion and seizure of power took place early in the "Cultural Revolution," and there have been many occasional relapses, and the period of turmoil was comparatively long.

Therefore, factionalist remnants among some cadres and party members have not been completely eliminated. Starting from the interests of their factions, a minority of people have attempted to take party rectification as an opportunity to legitimately attack others by quoting out of context from the party's line, principles, and policies, focusing on those sections which they find useful, in matters involving readjustment of leading bodies, assignment of cadres, handling of cadres of violating the law and discipline, and implementation of policies, some people draw demarcation lines on the basis of factionalism and their personal connections, with factionalist sentiments overruling Central Committee policies; in weeding out people of three categories, some people refrain from reporting what they have learned about their own faction, viewing big problems as no problem at all, while intentionally exaggerating the cases of the opposite faction. In their investigation, the city CPC Committee also discovered that those people who have advocated factionalism in party rectification are generally those who have been deeply affected by "leftism," and those who were deeply planted with the concept of factionalism during the "Cultural Revolution," while a very small number of people are "people of three categories," who have attempted to save themselves by means of factionalism, and attempted to get by under false pretenses.

Facts have proved that if the interference of the remnants of factionalism of a unit is great, invariably it is directly related to the fact that factionalism among some leading cadres has not been eliminated.

The Taiyuan City CPC Committee holds that the elimination of remnants of factionalism is the important premise for keeping in unanimity with the party Central Committee. Thus, the city CPC Committee has adopted the following measures:

1. Before comparison and examination in party rectification begins, it is advisable to spend some time on seriously studying the documents on party rectification issued by the CPC Central Committee, and the relevant speeches by the leading members of the Central Committee, to unfold activities in holding heart-to-heart talks, solve problems by adopting the method of using typical examples as a guide, and to educate the party members and cadres to eliminate factionalism, unifying their thinking on the basis of the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the principle, general task, and target formulated at the 12th CPC National Congress.

2. The city CPC Committee should take the lead in making a few simple rules to be observed by all concerned. These rules are: In readjusting and reassigning leading bodies, it is imperative to appoint people according to their political integrity and ability by resolutely sticking to the four requirements of being revolutionary, younger in age, better educated, and more professionally competent, and to refrain from appointing people by favoritism; in handling a case, it is imperative to persist in one common criterion, no covering-up should be done to those who have "rendered meritorious service in shielding oneself" during the "Cultural Revolution" or who have close connections to oneself, while one should not exaggerate about those one does not agree with, or who are not so closely connected; when listening to the criticism of the masses, it is necessary to adopt the attitude of "correcting mistakes if one has made any, and guard against them if one has not," and drawing experiences and lessons from them in earnest. No pressure should be put on those who have made the criticisms.

3. In order to thoroughly eliminate the remnants of factionalism among the contingent of cadres, the city CPC Committee has decided to establish a cadre exchange system in organizations; and to resolutely remove those presently in leading posts who are seriously affected by factionalism and who are refusing to admit their mistakes, starting from satisfying the actual needs of the present party rectification work.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE ON OFFICIAL MEASUREMENT UNITS

OWO40142 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0857 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA) -- On 27 February the State Council promulgated the "Decree on Unifying the Official Measurement Units in Our Country." The full text of the decree reads as follows:

Since the State Council promulgated its "Decree on Unifying the Measurement System" in 1959 which adopted the metric system as our country's basic measurement system, remarkable successes have been achieved in popularizing the metric system, in reforming the Chinese system, in curtailing the use of the British system, and in abolishing the various other outmoded systems throughout the country. To uphold the principle of opening up to the rest of the world and enlivening the domestic economy and to keep abreast with our country's economic, cultural, and educational development as well as to meet the needs of hastening scientific and technological development and of expanding international economic and cultural exchange, the State Council has decided to further unify our country's measurement units on the basis of adopting advanced international units. At its 21st executive meeting on 20 January 1984, the State Council adopted the State Metrology Bureau's "Report Requesting Instructions About the Adoption of Unified Official Measurement Units in Our Country," "Opinions on Adopting Chinese Official Measurement Units in All Fields," and "The People's Republic of China Official Measurement Units."

The following decree is hereby promulgated:

1. Without exception, "The People's Republic of China Official Measurement Units" (attached) shall be used as our country's measurement units.
2. Chinese measurement units currently in use may be used until 1990. The transition to our country's official measurement units shall be accomplished before the end of 1990. A plan on reforming the measurement units of farmland areas shall be formulated on the basis of investigation and study; these measurement units will be announced separately.
3. Because the reform of measurement units involves all trades and professions as well as the broad masses of people, all areas and all departments must pay ample attention to it and work out positive, reliable implementation plans to ensure that this reform will be accomplished smoothly.
4. The State Metrology Bureau has been charged with the responsibility of putting this decree into effect.

This decree is effective when promulgated. When relevant regulations promulgated in the past contravene this decree, this decree shall be regarded as the standard.

Metrology Bureau Official Interviewed

OWO51317 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0229 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Mar (XINHUA) -- On 27 February, the State Council promulgated its "Decree on Unifying the Official Measurement Standards in Our Country." In this connection, a reporter visited a leading member of the State Metrology Bureau and asked him to answer the following questions:

Question: What are official measurement standards?

Answer: Official measurement standards are measurement standards a government has officially stipulated to be adopted throughout the country.

Within a country, all official measurement standards must be adopted by all areas, departments, organizations, and individuals, without exception.

Question: Why is it necessary to unify the official measurement standards, based on international standards?

Answer: In a decree promulgated on 25 June 1959, the State Council decided to adopt the metric system as our country's basic measurement standards, and began to popularize that system, reform traditional Chinese standards, curtail the use of British standards, and abolish various other outmoded standards throughout the country. Although the metric system has since become our country's principal measurement standard, the traditional Chinese standards and the British standards continue to be used. The metric system is also quite inconvenient because, in the process of its development, several standards were adopted. To correct this shortcoming, the International Metrological Conference adopted an international system, based on the metric system. Because it is applicable in the economic, scientific, technological, cultural, educational, and other spheres, it attracted the attention of all countries in the world. So far, it has been adopted by over 80 countries. The "People's Republic of China Regulations on Measurements Control" (for trial application), promulgated by the State Council on 27 May 1977, also clearly stated that "the international standards shall be gradually adopted." Since then, scope for the use of international standards gradually broadened in our country. Consequently, four types of standards -- the metric, the traditional Chinese, the British, and the international standards -- are in use simultaneously and this is highly incompatible with our country's economic, cultural, and educational development. Nor is it conducive to expediting scientific and technological expanding international economic and cultural exchanges. For this reason, we have formulated our country's official measurement standards, which are based on international standards, and some noninternational standards customarily, or generally, in use at home and abroad.

Question: What steps are to be taken in order to implement the official measurement standards in all fields?

Answer: According to the plan approved by the State Council, the transition period for the adoption of the official measurement standards must be basically accomplished throughout the country by the end of the 1980's. Roughly speaking, the transition will proceed in two stages:

During the first stage, which covers a 4-year period from 1984 through 1987, all major departments in charge of the national economy, particularly the governmental, industrial, communications, cultural, educational, propaganda, publishing, scientific and technological departments, must accomplish the transition. Generally speaking, these departments are allowed only to use the official measurement standards during this period.

During the second stage of transition, which will end at the end of 1990, all trades and professions throughout the country are required to have thoroughly adopted the official measurement standards. Beginning 1 January 1991, no departments will be allowed to use unofficial measurement standards, except in a few special spheres.

To achieve the above-mentioned objectives, the following steps will be taken:

1. Beginning in 1986, government organs, mass organizations, and military units, as well as all enterprises and institutions, must use the state's official measurement standards in their documents and statistical reports and diagrams.
2. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, educational departments must generally use the official measurement standards in all their newly compiled teaching materials. In case of necessity, they may also describe the unofficial measurement standards.

3. Beginning in 1986, newspapers, journals, books, radio, and television must use the official measurement standards, according to regulations. When unofficial measurement standards are used in international news reports, they must be published along with the official measurement standards.

All publications, on being republished, must be uniformly revised with the use of official measurement standards. Ancient books and literary works are exceptions.

4. Beginning in 1986, scientific research, engineering, and technical departments must use the official measurement standards whenever they formulate or revise various types of technical standards and rules for checking measurements, or write new research reports and academic articles, as well as technical information reports. They may also include the old standards, within parenthesis, after the official measurement standards.

5. Regarding the remodelling of equipment, meters, and testing equipment: Beginning in 1986, official measurement standards will be used in all newly designed and manufactured instruments and equipment, and their drawings, manuals, operational rules, and data plates. Old equipment and meters are allowed to have a period for production change. But unofficial measurement standards should be replaced with official measurement standards as early as possible. Beginning in 1986, no equipment and meters with unofficial measurement standards shall be produced.

Whenever equipment being used can stand inspection, readjustment or remodeling, it should be done as much as possible, so that it may be compatible with the use of official measurement standards; those that cannot be remodeled will be replaced during renewal of equipment. Prior to renewal, results obtained by that equipment must be converted into official measurement standards.

6. Instruments and equipment used for measurement standards are means for transmitting quantities and values. They must all satisfy inspection by both new and old measurement standards.

7. In commercial transactions, the official measurement standards must also be gradually adopted. The traditional Chinese standards are allowed until the end of 1990.

Export commodities may use the type of measurement standards stipulated in contracts. They are not controlled by these rules.

8. Use of the British measurement standards must be curtailed.

9. The official measurement standards will be used in all types of coupons and certificates printed in 1986 and onward.

The reform of the "mu" as a measurement unit of land area involves complicated work. Since it is a major matter, concerning several hundred million peasants, it will be reformed at an appropriate time, on the basis of further study. It will not be changed for the time being.

Commentator on Decree's Importance

HK060304 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 84 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Unifying the Official Measurement Units is a Matter of Major Importance"]

[Text] The State Council has promulgated the "Decree on Unifying the Official Measurement Units in Our Country," which defined that our country's official measurement system should be based on the international unit system and stated the specific measures and steps for its implementation. This is an important decision for further unifying our country's measurement system.

It is a matter of major importance which is related to China's economic construction and development of science, technology, culture, and educational and international exchanges.

The measurement unit system involves all trades and professions and also has a direct bearing on every person. Many countries in the world have always attached great importance to the unification of the measurement system. We have also had many records of the unification of the "length, capacity, and weight" in the history of China. In modern times, all the countries have regarded unifying of the measurement system as their basic national policy and some have even included it in their constitution. Along with the development of science, technology, and economic trades, the measurement system itself will also constantly progress. Since 1959, China has achieved remarkable successes in unifying the measurement system and in popularizing the metric system in industry, agriculture, people's daily life, and many other fields. However, due to difficulties in reforming traditional habits and also due to the simultaneous use of various units in the past, the confused phenomenon in current measurement units is relatively common. The unification of the measurement system is the inevitable law of economic development. When all the countries are widely implementing the advanced international unit system, it would be disadvantageous to China's technological progress and economic development if we still adopt the old measurement units. This is because the old measurement units require frequent conversions in scientific research and production, which may easily lead to mistakes. In order to promote the four modernizations drive, we should keep abreast of the times and unify our country's measurements units with the international unit system as quickly as possible.

The official measurement units newly promulgated by China are based on the international unit system. They have the following characteristics: They are simple in structure, strong in scientific nature, and easy to use and popularize. In order to comprehensively implement the official measurement units on a large scale, it is necessary to further reform the people's traditional habits. This, however, is no easy job in a country with a population of 1 billion people. Nevertheless, traditional habits can be reformed provided we dare to innovate. In the past, we did achieve remarkable successes in popularizing the metric system, in reforming the Chinese system, and in abolishing the various outmoded systems. Things which could be done in the past can certainly be done at present and, furthermore, in a much better manner.

In unifying the official measurement units and implementing the international unit system, all localities and departments should adopt an active attitude and work out plans for unifying the official measurement units in line with their practical conditions. It is particularly necessary to create conditions for implementing, as quickly as possible, the section which is of vital importance to the state and which has a bearing on international exchanges. The departments of culture and education, scientific research, and engineering and technology should take the lead in applying the official measurement units. The press and radio and television stations should adopt a variety of means to widely publicize and explain to the people the advantages of the official measurement units, the great significance of their implementation, and the relevant operational methods so that the system is made known to every household. Measurement departments of all localities should run the professional classes and lectures well, actively compile and publish books containing the necessary technical data, and exchange their experience with each other. Meanwhile, it is essential to adopt active measures and to pay attention to the reform of the measurement standards to meet the needs of unifying the official measurement units as quickly as possible. The departments responsible for the manufacturing of the measurement instrument and equipment should do preparatory work in design and production for the reform of the system as early as possible. Where conditions permit, the systems which can be reformed must be reformed as soon as possible.

Provided the leading cadres attach great importance, fully arouse the initiative of the vast professional ranks and all other sectors in society, and adopt a scientific attitude in doing this work well, we will definitely be able to smoothly unify the official measurement units.

COMMENTATOR ON 'THREE AGRICULTURALS' COOPERATION

HK060439 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 84 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Encourage Cooperation Among the 'Three Agriculturals'"]

[Text] Agricultural administrative departments, agricultural scientific research units, and agricultural colleges and schools, called the "three agriculturals," are respectively undertaking tasks of directing agricultural production, doing scientific research and popularizing achievements in this research, and teaching. They are three important forces in promoting agricultural development. The problem of how to make these three forces cooperate with each other so as to promote agricultural production at a faster speed is one demanding prompt solution.

Under the present conditions of organizations being separated from each other, the "three agriculturals" in many places do not have contact and cooperate with each other. As a result, production, scientific research, and education have been disjointed, and the so-called "situation of tripartite confrontation of the three agriculturals" has appeared. Agricultural scientific and technological research work, already very weak in the past, has been further weakened or had its effects counteracted, resulting in serious waste. In many places, the following phenomena have emerged: On the one hand, the broad masses of peasants and productive departments are thirsting to apply science in production, but, on the other hand, a large number of achievements in scientific research cannot be popularized in good time. On the one hand, many new problems in agricultural production cannot be solved, but, on the other, there is repetition in scientific research items being carried out in the scientific research and educational departments, and some of them even do not suit the needs of production. On the one hand, the countryside is in urgent need of technical cadres and the present technical contingent and knowledge structure also need to be renewed, but, on the other, there is still great potential in agricultural colleges and schools that has not yet been fully tapped. One of the reasons for the emergence of these phenomena is that the "three agriculturals" have not cooperated with each other. Sichuan's experience shows that once the "three agriculturals" join hands with one another, they will become a powerful force in promoting the development of agricultural science and technology.

Although the "three agriculturals" are undertaking different concrete tasks, they have a common goal of serving the development of rural commodity production and the modernization of agriculture. With this common goal, a relationship of mutual reliance, mutual complementation, and mutual promotion should be established among them. Departments in charge of popularizing achievements in scientific research must rely on scientific research and educational departments so that more achievements can be popularized, more talented people can emerge, and the level of popularization can be raised. Scientific research and educational departments must be geared to the needs of production and closely cooperate with the popularization departments so that they can acquire information from production as soon as possible, sum up their experiences in good time to enrich themselves, improve quality in their scientific research and educational work, and uninterruptedly provide productive departments with more and more achievements in scientific research and talented people.

In order to strengthen the cooperation among the "three agriculturals" so that education, scientific research, and popularization of achievements in scientific research can be closely related to each other, it is necessary to further explore ways for strengthening cooperation and, in a spirit of reform, to actively take the initiative in removing obstacles to cooperation among the three. Agricultural administrative departments in particular must be more active in this respect and make more suggestions and think of more ways to promote cooperation among the "three agriculturals." Local leading organs above county level must also regard promoting cooperation among the "three agriculturals" as an important matter in promoting the agricultural economy and science and technology, and conscientiously do a good job in this respect.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES COMMODITY PRODUCTION

HK060200 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Give Powerful Wings to Rural Commodity Production -- On Strengthening Socialized Services for Rural Production"]

[Text] Commodity production in China's rural areas has developed vigorously thanks to implementation of the rural economic policy. A pressing task in current rural work is to vigorously improve social services, thereby giving powerful wings to rural commodity production.

The CPC Central Committee's No 1 Document of this year says: Improving social services and establishing a fairly complete service network in commodity production is a basis for the development of commodity production as well as an indispensable operational link in a cooperative economy. It is also an important way for the state to exercise planned guidance over rural economy. This shows the important role and implication of social services now that the rural areas are changing from a self-supporting and semi-self-sufficient economy to commodity production on a large scale.

Socialized production should be combined with socialized services. Marxist theory says that the extension and refinement of the social division of labor mark a historic progress in the course of social development. Socialized services for production pervade the entire production process. In agriculture they encompass the means of production, manufacture and supply of raw materials for production, energy supply, funds, technical services, processing, storing, transportation and sales of farm produce, market information, counseling in matters related to operation, and other services. This division of labor between production and service is the result of the development of commodity production as well as the condition and guarantee for continued advance of commodity production. These two aspects are interrelated. They interact with each other and are too close to be separated. If we liken commodity production to a big bird, then social services would be the wings with which it flies. A bird could not fly, or fly far, if its wings were not sound or well developed.

We embarked on socialist construction in a country with underdeveloped commodity production. For thousands of years, China's rural economy was characterized by small and all-inclusive operations partly or completely independent of one another. To achieve self-sufficiency, each household grew or bred a little of everything. Commodity production was non-existent; the same was true of social services. This situation has changed somewhat since the founding of New China, but the old pattern has yet to be smashed.

Rural commodity production has developed on a much wider scale in recent years, and social services have also expanded accordingly, but they still cannot keep pace with the development of commodity production. Information supply, guidance service, supply of the means of production, processing, storing and transportation of farm and sideline products, and other service links are very weak.

Service in the area of circulation in particular falls far short of demand. Difficulties that peasants encountered in purchases and sales have never been satisfactorily solved. All this has considerably prevented peasants from speeding up the development of commodity production. Obviously, we are now at the point where great efforts should be made to earnestly solve the problems in social services since this has become a pressing task in the development of rural commodity production.

A simultaneous expansion of social services and commodity production is dictated by the need of the development of commodity production. It is also a crucial factor for advancing rural construction as a whole. Most of China's rural labor force is engaged in farming. Most peasants are engaged in single-crop agriculture, confining themselves to the soil. This is no way to get rich easily.

It is imperative that more peasants be able to separate themselves from farming operations and switch over to other trades: fish breeding, land reclamation, forestry, animal husbandry and processing, as well as social services that accompany these trades. They will leave the soil without leaving their home towns. The growth of the social services trade is bound to boost the construction of small towns, promote urban-rural exchanges, and give a tremendous push to the building of the two civilizations in rural areas.

In order to rapidly develop the social services trade, we should mobilize and organize efforts from all quarters and rely on state-owned service departments, cooperative economic organizations, and the broad masses of peasants to build a multi-layer service network. All state-sector departments and trades having enterprises and establishments in rural areas should be eager to meet the peasants' needs, think like the peasants, and provide them the best services.

It is necessary to stress reform. By reforming the system and links which are out of touch with the new situation in rural areas, all service trades should strive to considerably improve service quality and raise their efficiency. Supply and marketing cooperatives should thoroughly carry out structural reform and truly become organizations with economic interests in common with those of the peasants. Through reforms, credit cooperatives should become cooperative banking facilities with a mass nature. Regional cooperative economic organizations should switch their work emphasis to serving peasant households. Through their services, they should be able to accomplish what each household intends to do but cannot afford to do, cannot do well, or finds uneconomical peasant households engaged in scattered operations should be organized.

It is necessary to pay attention to supporting the development of all specialized households in the services trade. Many skilled people in rural areas are entering into the services trade to put their talents to use. This has somewhat eased the contradiction of an inadequate workforce in the services trade. These people are welcomed by the producers because they render better services. We should relax the policy and vigorously render support to enable more specialized households to emerge in the services trade.

It is necessary to unite the three forces -- state-owned service departments, cooperative economic organizations, and specialized households in the services trade -- so that a large network of social services will be formed quickly to provide service to every village, brigade, and household.

Service is also a form of labor exchange. Generally, it should be recompensed and the peasants have the right to choose whatever they please. This will keep the system working effectively for a long time and ensure service quality.

Rendering social service is a new aspect of rural work. The new situation compels us to discard the old practice of engaging only in farming and to master the skill of giving all-round leadership to rural economic work, including the skill to develop social services. Mastering this skill and gradually establishing and perfecting the system of servicing rural commodity production will give powerful wings to rural commodity production, thereby making it fly higher.

EDITORIAL URGES IMPROVING RURAL CIRCULATION

HK020941 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Make Great Efforts To Promote Circulation -- On An Urgent Problem in Developing Rural Commodity Production"]

[Text] A fine situation of large-scale rural commodity production is emerging. The key link in satisfactorily grasping rural commodity production is to apply the law of value and rationally organize circulation and thus transform products into commodities. In order to grasp commodity production, we must grasp circulation. In its 1984 Document No 1, the CPC Central Committee points out that the focus of rural work this year is: On the basis of stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility system, we should raise the level of our productive force, remove obstacles to our circulation, and develop commodity production. We must follow the spirit of the document and make great efforts to grasp the task of removing obstacles to our circulation.

At present, the failure of the circulation facilities in various areas to match the development of our rural commodity production has become increasingly serious and everywhere there are difficulties for both sale and purchase of some goods. In the past, only some products that were produced in large quantities were stockpiled in some areas, but now stockpiling is a common phenomenon in nearly all areas and for various kinds of products. At the same time, our peasants' short supply of fertilizer, pesticide, diesel oil and other means of production becomes increasingly serious. Solving the problem related to the clogging of the channels of commodity circulation has already become a strong demand of our peasants. If we continue to fail to grasp the solution of this problem, we will seriously harm the initiative of our peasants in developing their production and hinder the development of commodity production in rural areas.

In order to solve the problem related to circulation in rural areas, we should first require leading comrades at all levels to correctly understand the role of circulation in commodity production. At present, some people have failed to correctly understand this in the following two ways: 1) They do not understand the important role of circulation in commodity production and the necessity for grasping circulation in grasping commodity production, pay no attention to problems related to circulation, and think that as long as production rises they should be thought to have fulfilled their tasks. As for whether their products are marketable, they think this is not their responsibility. 2) Because of the prolonged practice in applying the method of allocation of goods, they erroneously think that in managing our economy, we should rely on "centralism" and on allocating materials and goods by administrative measures. They do not understand that in order to carry out commodity production, we should be familiar with and apply the law of value. Therefore, under the new situation, these comrades fail to see the necessity and urgency of reforming our circulation system. They are not convinced by, and worry about some of the CPC Central Committee's policies such as allowing peasants to take part in the undertakings related to circulation, including allowing them to transport goods over long distances for sale. They regard developing commodity production and exchange as practicing capitalism. In fact, commodity production and commodity exchange do not amount to capitalism. Production and circulation of commodities in a socialist society serves socialism.

Circulation is a necessary link, and it serves as a bridge and link for the commodity exchange between different areas, between urban and rural areas, and between producers and consumers. Only when there are smooth channels of circulation can we ensure that large quantities of products can promptly be transformed into commodities and can we break the backward self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economic structure and enable our commodity production to develop. If channels of circulation are blocked and the large quantities of products produced by peasants cannot be sold, the development of our productive force will be hindered and peasants will be forced to regress to the previous "small and integrated" natural economy. We must help these comrades to understand the viewpoints related to the economic development of society and thus help these comrades to heighten their awareness and make them consciously grasp circulation.

The key to making our circulation channels smooth is to gradually carry out all-round reform in our existing rural circulation system. At present, our country's rural circulation system is basically founded on the self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy. At the initial period of the founding of the PRC, because the war had just ended and all undertakings were somewhat depressed and all materials and goods were in short supply, in order to guarantee the development of industry in our urban areas and satisfaction of the demand in people's livelihood, our country gradually implemented the policies of exercising a state monopoly over the purchase of major agricultural and sideline products and a state allocation of these goods. Later, we adopted the methods of transferring and transporting these goods in large quantities, exercising state monopoly over the sale of these goods and fixed quotas for the supply of these goods. At that time, this was entirely necessary and correct for stabilizing the whole situation and ensuring the satisfaction of demand in our economic construction and the people's livelihood. Because the situation has greatly changed today, and particularly because of the relatively large-scale development of commodity production in our rural areas, this kind of system has become increasingly unsuitable and not only cannot promote the development of our production, but often acts as a force that restricts development of production. Therefore, we must reform these systems. In its Document No 1 this year, the CPC Central Committee has adopted some concrete measures on the reform of our circulation system. We must grasp the implementation of each and every one of these measures. We should suit our supply and marketing departments to the change in the objective situation by applying the principle of regarding planned economy as the core and supplementing it with the regulation of market mechanism. We should switch from mainly relying on administrative means to mainly relying on economic means, and from relatively frequently conducting the state monopoly over allocation of the purchases, supply, transfer and distribution of agricultural goods, to carrying our commodity exchange with peasants on an equal footing according to the law of value. As production develops and the supply in our markets improves, we should gradually reduce quantities and varieties of materials and goods whose supply and purchases are monopolized or allocated by the state. We should really give a free hand to the pricing of third category products and those products whose supply and purchase are not monopolized or allocated by the state. We should allow state-run commercial units and supply and marketing cooperatives to flexibly decide the purchase and sale prices of these goods in accordance with a rational rate of margin between purchase and sale prices, in order to facilitate their participation in the competition in and regulation of the market. We should switch from the previous practice of circulating commodities through the sole channel controlled by the state to that of circulating commodities through diverse channels.

We should also allow peasants to enter urban and rural markets in an organized manner, or as individuals. We should restore the mass collective nature of our supply and marketing cooperatives, enlarge the scope of their business, and change their management policies. In practice, we should do our best to reduce the number of links in circulation, and organize the direct movement of products from where they are produced to where they are sold. We should rely on the strength of both the state and the collective and individual and adopt diverse methods to raise funds in order to develop the basic facilities for commodity circulation such as cold storage, warehouses, communications facilities, and telecommunication facilities. We should particularly vigorously develop land and water communications and transportation in our rural areas in order to meet the demand resulting from the development of commodity exchanges between urban and rural areas.

In reforming the system of circulation in our rural areas, we must pay attention to relying on the peasants' own efforts in developing the undertaking of transporting goods for sale. This provides a supplement to the commercial channel run by the state and is a powerful force that cannot be overlooked. In some areas the problem of stockpiling of products could not be solved for a long time, but once the peasants there began to undertake the job of transporting the products for sale, the unmarketable products soon became goods that sold well. Individual households that engaged in transporting goods for sale have the advantage of carrying on their business in diverse ways and providing convenience for the masses. Though some of them may undertake some speculative activities, this is a problem to be solved by strengthening market management. We should not negate on this ground the positive role of these households in promoting commodity exchange. Leading organizations at all levels should give the green light to these households and continue to give play to our peasants' initiative in developing the undertaking of transporting goods for sale.

NANJING CONTINUES SERIES ON CPC DOCUMENT NO 1

OW290635 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2115 GMT 26 Feb 84

Fourth Lecture

["Continue To Stabilize and Improve the System of Contracted Responsibilities with Remuneration Linked to Output" -- fourth in series of lectures on "Rural Economic Policies" jointly sponsored by the Rural Work Department of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the Jiangsu People's Broadcasting Station]

[Excerpts] In our third lecture we said that continuing to stabilize and improve the system of contracted responsibilities with remuneration linked to output is one of the major rural projects this year. We also discussed in that lecture why it is important to stabilize and improve the system. Today we will focus on discussing how to do so.

By stabilization, we mean that our policies must be coherent and continuous, and that the system of contracted responsibilities based on household operation with remuneration linked to output must be stabilized on a long-term basis. How can the system of contracted responsibilities with remuneration linked to output be stabilized and improved? Since the situation varies from place to place and the development of this system is uneven in different areas, the principle that necessary measures be taken according to local conditions should be applied. Applicable throughout the province are the following four measures:

1. The term of land contracts must be extended. CPC Central Committee Document No 1 of 1984 clearly stipulates that the term of land contracts should generally be 15 years or longer. This term should be even longer for various development projects and for other projects which require a long production period, such as projects involving fruit and timber production, development of barren hills and barren land, and so forth.

2. The two-level structure integrating centralized and decentralized operations must be further improved.
3. The system of contracted responsibilities based on household operation with remuneration linked to output should be extended to other areas, such as forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation, fishery, commune- and brigade-run industry, construction, transport, commerce and various service trades.
4. Efforts must be made to formulate and improve the various types of contracts for 1984.

While all these are important requirements, today we will deal with the two-level structure integrating centralized and decentralized operations.

What do we mean by the two-level structure integrating centralized and decentralized operations? We know that the system of contracted responsibilities with remuneration linked to output is carried out on the basis that land and other basic means of production are state-owned. The system of contracted responsibilities with remuneration linked to output is a system of production responsibilities set up within a state-owned economy, with the collective being the major contractor and each household within the collective being a subcontractor whose remuneration is assessed according to its output. The collective referred to here is one level, while the household is another, hence the term two-level structure; whereas collective projects are centralized, household projects are decentralized. Such a system combining these two types of operations is therefore called a two-level structure integrating centralized and decentralized operations.

Improvement of this structure lies basically in properly handling the relationship between centralized and decentralized operations. Seen from the current situation, centralized operations must be further developed. This does not mean reinstating collective labor and collective operation, or other things that may inhibit the peasants' initiative. It means developing all types of services to meet the needs of the new situation as well as the needs of individually operated households engaged in specialized production. Centralization thus means providing services that the peasants themselves are unable to provide themselves, such as management of water conservancy projects and farm machinery, plant protection, pest control, dissemination of agricultural science and technology and other services needed before and after production. When these centralized projects are developed, better conditions will be created for those projects falling in the decentralized category, and the entire cooperative economy will be enhanced and invigorated.

Fifth Lecture

OW021130 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2115 GMT 28 Feb 84

["On Extending the Period of Land Contracts" -- Fifth in a series of lectures on "Rural Economic Policies" jointly sponsored by the Rural Work Department of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the Jiangsu People's Broadcasting Station]

[Excerpts] To stabilize and perfect the production responsibility system of linking remuneration to output, the CPC Central Committee's No 1 Document, issued earlier this year, stipulated that the period of land contracts must be extended.

How long should the period of land contracts be extended?

The No 1 Document stipulates that the period of land contracts should generally be 15 years or longer. The period should be even longer for various development projects and other projects requiring a long production period, such as fruit and timber production, development of barren hills and waste land, and so forth.

Some commune members may ask: It was announced in the counties and townships last year that the period of land contracts be extended to 5 or 10 years. Which announcement should be followed?

Of course, we should follow the central document. The announcements of counties and townships were made prior to the promulgation of the CPC Central Committee's No 1 Document. The counties and townships are currently studying and implementing the No 1 Document. Commune members should put their hearts at ease that the central document will be adhered to by the counties and townships. The period of land contracts already issued in localities will automatically be extended to 15 years or longer.

Someone may also ask: Should the 3-year and 5-year contracts on grain and cotton production also be extended to 15 years or longer?

We must point out that the period of land contracts and the contracts on grain and cotton production are two different matters. The purpose of extending the period of land contracts is to encourage investments in land to increase soil fertility, while the purpose of contracts on grain and cotton production is to fix output, quotas to be delivered to the state and the collectives, and the amount of means of production supplied by the state and the collectives to commune members within a 3-year or 5-year period. We should understand that production targets, delivery quotas and means of production to be supplied by the state and the collectives cannot be maintained at the same level for a long time or else the objective of quadrupling gross industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000 will fail. The state has to draw up a new economic plan every 5 years. Naturally, contracts on grain and cotton production must also be signed only for a 3- or 5-year period. Contracts can also be signed for a 1- or 2-year period for production projects which require relatively little investment but can gain large and quick profits. Therefore, production contracts must be placed on a par with land contracts. It is inadvisable to extend the period of contracts on grain and cotton production at will.

Other commune members may ask: Are they permitted to transfer land contracts, in part or the entire portion, to others?

The No 1 Document unequivocally stipulates that land should be allowed to gradually concentrate in the hands of those tillers who are good at farming. Commune members who have failed to farm the contracted land or who have found production work besides farming can turn over their land to the collectives for unified disposal or privately transfer land contracts to others with approval from the collectives. However, they must not make changes in contracts' content without permission.

Commune members may ask further: Will investors in land be compensated upon transferring their land contracts?

The No 1 Document stipulates that peasants must be reasonably compensated for their land investments through democratic consultation among commune members themselves. For instance, the value of land can be assessed and graded as a reference for determining compensation upon transfer of land contracts. Reasonable compensation must be paid by tillers who have lowered soil fertility through irresponsible farming.

What action should be taken if contractors have exhausted soil fertility?

It is stipulated in the No 1 Document that the collectives must promptly take back land from contractors who have exhausted soil fertility and abandoned farming. Finally, it must be pointed out that private plots or contracted land must not be traded, rented, be used for building houses or other nonagricultural purposes. This has repeatedly been stressed by the CPC Central Committee and explicitly stipulated in this year's No 1 Document. Commune members must firmly bear that point in mind.

CHEN YUN WORKS STRESS OVERCOMING BUREAUCRACY

HK280950 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Wu Jiaxiang: "Maintain Close Ties With the Masses, Resolutely Guard Against and Overcome Bureaucracy -- Studying the Relevant Thesis in the 'Selected Works of Chen Yun (1926-1949)'"]

[Text] While the work of party rectification has been gradually developing more intensively, the "Selected Works of Chen Yun" has come off the press. This is good news for the comrades of the whole party and the people of the country. The articles selected in this volume deal with various fields, such as politics, military affairs, economy, and culture. They are very rich in content, and the part on party building occupies a major portion of the works. In particular, its thesis that the party must maintain close ties with the masses, and guard against and overcome bureaucracy is of great educational significance for us to improve our party style, and we should study it earnestly.

In accordance with the basic principles of historical materialism, Comrade Chen Yun in many of his articles profoundly expounded the relationship between the party and the masses, repeatedly emphasizing that the party should never be divorced from the masses, even for a moment, and stressing the important significance of resolutely preventing and overcoming bureaucracy, which breaks away from the masses. He pointed out: The party can subsist and develop only on the basis of maintaining close ties with the masses, because the people are the only sources of the party's strength. If "the party is divorced from the masses, it will become a party without any support, and such a party can never survive." ("Selected Works of Chen Yun," p 105)

Based on the experience of his long-term revolutionary struggle, Comrade Chen Yun pointed out profoundly: Our party should maintain close ties with the masses, not only in the course of developing secret work in areas under the rule of KMT and in the process of setting up the party organizations, leading the worker and peasant movement, and opening up bases, but also after the consolidation of the party organizations, and the establishment of the people's revolutionary power in the bases. In addition to maintaining close ties with the masses, attention should be given to opposing bureaucracy, because "it is more possible for the leading cadres of a large party in power to become bureaucrats." (p 154) If the party "commits mistakes, it will harm the interests of the masses more directly and seriously. It is particularly easy to arouse the discontent of the masses if discipline is violated by party members. You have guns and are in power, therefore even if the masses witness your mistakes, they are reluctant to express their feelings. Therefore, it is necessary to set a strict standard for our party members and cadres, and it is necessary to listen often to the opinions of the masses." (p 117) "It is necessary to resolutely guard against and overcome bureaucracy." (p 154)

In the entire period of the new democratic revolution, the broad masses of party members and cadres of our party upheld the fine style and tradition of the party in maintaining close ties with the masses, and radically overcame the bureaucratic and warlord style peculiar to the KMT. However, because the party was placed in a semi-colonial and semi-feudal environment of old China, and conducted its activities in the rural areas for a long time, it was inevitable that the feudal, patriarchal bureaucracy would be reflected within the party. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in his article "Get Organized!" in 1943: "This bureaucratic style is to be found in local work in all our anti-Japanese base areas, and there are comrades who are isolated from the masses because they lack the mass viewpoint."

Many articles in this selected works of Comrade Chen Yun have seriously criticized the bureaucratic work style within the party. He pointed out: Some cadres show no concern about the life of the masses, do not strive for the immediate interests of the masses, and do not care about the sufferings of the masses; some cadres lack the democratic work style, and use dictatorial and patriarchal manners to deal with the masses and other comrades; some leaders have a rough and haughty work style, and their faces are as dull and dreadful as the face of the kings of hell; some comrades do not consult with the masses when handling matters, make important decisions without prior discussion by the masses, and only rely on orders from the higher authorities; some leaders have an impractical work style, do not go deep among the masses and into the grassroots level, and only read reports from the lower levels; and there are some comrades who are fond of practicing formalism, and like to employ an "official language" in drafting documents and making speeches at meetings, and they cannot solve any practical problems, and even regard meetings as the sole mode of working.

With particular reference to the above phenomena, Comrade Chen Yun put forward a series of effective measures in overcoming bureaucracy. First, in addition to strengthening the ideological education, organizational measures should be adopted to make the party and the mass organizations get close to the masses. The causes for party members and cadres to be isolated from the masses and to yield to the style and custom of bureaucracy are many, but the main causes are two: The first is the defect in one's subjective ideology; and the second is the imperfections in the structure of the party organization. For those comrades who place their personal interests above those of the party and the masses, like to get promoted and cannot accept the lowering of rank, claim credit and stave off faults, and are high above the masses and like to enjoy excessive comforts, education should be conducted. It is necessary to emphasize the responsibility of the communists to serve the people, and call on them to go out of the city, get out of their cars, take off their leather shoes, and go to the countryside and to the masses. If some party members have committed mistakes in harming the interests of the masses, they should be seriously criticized, and even punished, and criminal offenses should be punished by law.

If the structure of the party organization is irrational, necessary reforms should be effected. Based on his own experience in doing the party's organization work for a long period, Comrade Chen Yun put forward a very profound proposition: If the party's local organizations take care of too large an area or too many things, it is likely that the leaders will have no time to contact the masses. Furthermore, the wider the area administered by party organizations at various levels, the more sections there will be in the intermediate level, leading to the weakening of ties between the upper and the lower levels. In this way, the upper level leading organs and leaders will find it difficult to go deep into the grassroots levels and to the masses, and it will be hard for them to listen to the masses. Therefore, in light of the local conditions and the party's organizational situation at that time, Comrade Chen Yun proposed that the district committee and the area administered by the organs at the district level be reduced to a certain extent, the size of the township with dense population be reduced, and the extent of work and the sections and levels also be reduced, so that good conditions could be created for the party to get close to the masses. The fundamental spirit of these measures is still of guiding significance for our current structural reform work. That is, there should be the mass viewpoint in conducting the structural reform, which should facilitate the party organizations and the governmental administrations to be close to the masses, reduce the intermediate levels which separate the leading organs and leaders from the masses, enable the basic organs and administrations which are directly linked with the masses to have their own power compatible with their positions and to handle matters, and so on.

Second, "the question of solving the vital problems of the masses should be placed on the agenda of the local party organizations." (p 101) Comrade Chen Yun assigned two important tasks to the local party organizations, especially the party organizations at the grassroots levels: The first was to accept and complete the tasks given by the higher organizations, and the second was to frequently gain thorough knowledge of the sentiments of the masses, listen to the masses, and help the masses solve difficulties. At that time, Comrade Chen Yun regarded the second task as more important and more urgent, and wanted to direct the attention of the local party organizations to discussing and solving the vital problems of the masses. He said: It is absolutely necessary to attach importance to the problem of the daily life of the masses, and it is necessary for us to help solve the great as well as the small problems of the masses, because small problems in our eyes are great problems in the eyes of the masses. The local organizations of the party should be responsible for tasks assigned by the higher organizations, but they should also be responsible for matters concerning the interests of the masses. It is necessary to place the question of solving the vital problems of the masses on the regular agenda of the party. Here, he put forward two important principles: The first was that the party organizations should be responsible for the people; and the second was that solving the vital problems of the masses should become a regular task. Obviously, these two principles have the same important practical significance for us in carrying out socialist construction.

Third, "bringing democracy into play should be regarded as a task and should be formed into a regular style." (p 110) One of the important causes leading to bureaucracy within the party which isolated the party from the masses was that the democratic centralism within the party was not perfect, and giving play to democracy had not yet been formed into a regular task. Therefore, Comrade Chen Yun pointed out emphatically: "Democracy is needed not only under normal circumstances, but particularly under the present circumstances." (p 242) Then, how should democracy be brought into play? Comrade Chen Yun said that it was necessary to implement democratic elections when cadres of the party and the mass organizations were to be selected. "It is not very good for the higher authorities simply to put forward a list of names." Especially for the mass organizations, they should not be formed into "official" organs. It was necessary to conduct a democratic reelection movement so that leading personages could be truly elected from among the masses. The party should ensure the elections of those comrades who were regarded as good by the masses. "If the majority of the masses do not agree, our assurances will only lead to their discontent." (p 110) With regard to the political life within the party, he proposed that democratic centralism be strictly executed. Centralism could not be achieved without democracy, and centralism in form only could only result in committing mistakes. Of course, it would not do if only democracy were practiced without centralism, for democracy had to be coupled with centralism. With regard to the building of the political power, he maintained that "the administration of the political power by the masses themselves should be realized." (p 86) With regard to the work style, Comrade Chen Yun demanded that the leaders should do their work with close assistance from the masses, "and should work with the masses with a democratic style, without handling matters alone." (p 83) "In matters related to the masses, meetings should be convened to discuss the details with the masses." (p 109) It may be said that Comrade Chen Yun made very profound expositions on all the important principles on democracy within the party. Today, in the course of our building a high degree of socialist democracy, it is necessary to realize these principles concretely and make them systematic and legal, and extend these principles to all aspects of our social life, so that we can gradually realize Comrade Chen Yun's expectation for bringing democracy into play as a system, and forming it into a regular trend. In this way, it is possible to consistently wash away the dust of bureaucracy which has stuck to the bodies of certain cadres in the party.

Fourth, it is necessary to give consideration and convenience to the masses whenever and whatever things are done. In the selected works of Comrade Chen Yun, many articles are permeated with this spirit. Take meetings as an example. Before the meeting, it is necessary to consider "what kind of a meeting it is, how it is to be conducted, what issues the masses are willing to discuss, whether the site of the meeting is convenient for attendance by the masses;" "the theme of the meeting should have to do mainly with the vital interests of the masses, the form of the meeting should be lively and brisk, and it should not take too much time of the masses." (p 109) In a meeting, it is necessary to refrain from words which the masses do not like to listen to or do not understand fully, and "free speech may be conducted, and it is not trifling to talk of 'The Romance of the Three Kingdoms,' 'Notes on Geography,' the important affairs of the country, and trivial family matters." (p 93) Although the above passages are on meetings, the noble spirit and touching sentiments of willfully serving the people can be detected between the lines. The spirit and sentiments are particularly precious for the members of a party in power. With these spirits and sentiments, our party can be like a towering tree with its roots deeply planted in the soil of the people, and no bureaucratic pests can eat or destroy it.

ARTICLE ON REFORMING PLANNING SYSTEM

HK030700 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Yu Wen: "What Principles Should We Follow in Reforming the Planning System?"

[Text] The planning system occupies an important position in the entire economic system. It concerns various departments and areas of the national economy and various links of social reproduction, and is the main body and core of the economic management system.

What is the planning system all about? People have different views on this question. Some comrades hold that it includes two aspects: one concerns policy decisions in planning, and the other is overall balancing. The key aspect is policy decisions in planning. In the past, the defects of policy decisions in planning were often the precursors for the mistakes in our planned management. Therefore, it is necessary to solve the problem of making good policy decisions in the planning system. Doing things in a planned way means to conscientiously and frequently keep balance. Thus, in reforming the planning system, it is necessary to establish step by step an overall balancing system, which is relatively stable and effective, and adhere to the principles of acting according to our capability, giving overall consideration, and making all-round arrangements. Other comrades hold that the main aspect of the planning system deals with relations. It is a concrete expression of production relations. However, policy decisions in economic planning cover a wider range of problems. So, whether it should be included in the planning system is open to question. The planning system itself cannot solve the problem of making policy decisions. It mainly deals with the relations between the state and the enterprises, that is, the relations between state departments and local units. Besides, there are also relations between central policymaking departments and general departments, and those between the general departments and professional departments. If these relations are not handled well, the relations between the state and the enterprises will be affected. There are also some comrades who hold that although the planning system concerns various departments of the national economy and various links in social reproduction, we cannot say that it includes all aspects of the management system of the national economy. The planning system is a concrete system, form, and method for the state planning departments to carry out planned management in the national economy. It includes the establishment of planning departments at various levels and the division of duties, responsibilities, and power among them, the mutual relations and forms of relations between the general planning departments, the departments responsible for economic work, and local planning departments, the procedure of working out plans for social development and the development of the national economy and the way to convey the plans to the lower levels, the concrete system for implementing, readjusting, examining, and supervising these plans and relevant systems for regulation by plans, and so forth.

In order to clearly know the target and the main direction of attack in the reform of the planning system, some comrades suggest that some major problems should be solved during the reform, such as, how to balance, dovetail, and unify social production and social needs to prevent dislocation between production and needs and the overstocking of products while goods are in short supply; how to control the scope and structure of investment in capital construction to avoid imbalance in the future, which needs should be readjusted again; and how both to add vitality to and put pressure on the enterprises and, at the same time, keep them advancing toward the general target of the national plan. To sum up, it is necessary to solve the problem of how to achieve flexibility in the microeconomic field, to achieve stability in the macroeconomic field, and to achieve harmony between departments and regions at various levels. Other comrades hold that in reforming the planning system, it is mainly necessary to grasp the following decisive links: to adopt different methods of planned management in enterprises with different nature; to adopt strict and concrete methods in the planned management in capital construction; and to reform the system of planned material management. If a breakthrough is made in these three aspects and correct methods and measures are adopted, a new situation surely will be created in reforming the planning and management systems.

People may have discussed the principles for reforming the planning system from various different angles, but the general principle is the same, that is, to adhere to the principle of ensuring the leading role of planned economy supplemented by market regulation. They have also reached unanimity on some other general principles, such as the principle that the reform of the planning system must be favorable to the consolidation and development of socialist public ownership, to displaying the leading role of the state sector of the economy, and to the development of socialist commodity production and commodity exchange, and so forth. Some comrades hold that there are several principles for the reform of the planning system: 1) the above-mentioned general principle; 2) the principle of democratic centralism; 3) the principle of combining unified planning with separated management by various levels and combining unified planning with separated management by various trades and professions; 4) the principle of giving enterprises certain decisionmaking power under the guidance of the unified planning of the state; and 5) the principle of combining responsibility with power and profits. Other comrades hold that the reform of the planning system must accord with the demands of socialized grand production, with the characteristics of socialism at the present stage, and with the concrete situation in our country. Based on these principles, it is necessary primarily to solve four problems on how to: ensure a correct policy decision in macroeconomy, reasonably organize economic activities, effectively manage the national economy, and add vitality to enterprises. Still other comrades hold that the work, such as reforming the planning system, making policy decisions for the macroeconomy, working out important economic policies, and using the economic lever in a comprehensive way, should be done by the central authorities, and that the emphasis of state planning and management should be laid on balancing, harmonizing, and controlling the macroeconomy. It is necessary to grasp the whole situation and the main aspect. When the state is drafting a plan, it is necessary to make proper arrangements and work out relevant economic policies at the same time. It is also necessary to work out regulations to adjust finance, credit, price, tax revenue, profits, and personal income.

As was mentioned above, in the reform of the planning system, it is not only necessary to take into consideration some general principles of the socialist planned economy, but also necessary to proceed from the actual conditions of our country. However, since the problem has been discussed from various angles, different conclusions have been drawn from the same concrete national situation and the development of the productive forces. Some people hold that the fact that our country is a big country with a low level of development of the productive forces and very little knowledge about its social needs decides the low level of direct planning and direct management by the state. Planning and management must be favorable to forcefully developing commodity production and exchange and giving play to the role of the law of value and market regulation. Other people hold that because our country has a backward foundation with limited financial and material resources, it is necessary to emphasize a high degree of centralization in the management of financial and material resources, rather than disperse them. At the same time, the management of production in enterprises cannot be too flexible. It must be subordinated to the centralized and unified planning of the state. The central authorities must have more financial resources and more kinds of materials for distribution under its direct control.

As for some shortcomings and defects in the original planning system of our country, which have been pointed out from various different angles, such as the macroeconomic planning and policy decisions' being scattered, not doing well in overall balancing, lacking scientific planning, the departmental planning and local planning's being inharmonious, planning and economic regulations being divorced from each other, lacking responsibility system in planning, and so forth, people also have put forward some relatively unanimous ideas and concrete principles for reform.

In the past, too many things were involved in planning and management, and people could hardly differentiate between what was primary and what was secondary. In view of this, in the future, the state must grasp and control the main aspects in planning and release the less important aspects, and under ordinary conditions, must not engage in directly organizing production and management in enterprises, except for those enterprises directly under the central authorities.

In the past, policy decisions in the macroeconomic planning system were scattered, and the procedure of making policy decisions was imperfect. In view of this defect, in the future, policy decisions on important problems concerning the national economy and social development must be made by the central authorities in a centralized and unified way, so that the whole country can be taken into account. At the same time, it is necessary to perfect the procedure of making policy decisions, and prevent such phenomena as making a decision before or without giving the necessary data.

In the past, the range of overall balancing in the planning system was narrower and its content was incomplete. In view of this shortcoming, in the future, it is necessary to expand the range of overall balancing in planning and substantiate its content, to establish an overall balancing system for various fields, including finance, investment, foreign exchanges, and materials.

In the past, primary attention was paid to annual planning. In the future, it is necessary to establish a new planning system, which combines long-term, medium-term, and short-term plans, with stress on medium-term plans, and combines various regulation means, with importance attached to the economic regulation means, to ensure the continuity, stability, and effectiveness of planning.

CITY ADMINISTRATION OF COUNTIES IN JIANGSU PRAISED

OWO31151 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Station reporter (Shen Weiyu) commentary: "The New System of Placing Counties Under City Administration Has Demonstrated Superiority"]

[Text] Since March 1983, a new system of placing counties under city administration has been implemented throughout Jiangsu Province. According to materials released by the recent provincial meeting on exchanging experience in placing counties under city administration, the new system has begun to show advantages since it was instituted 1 year ago. In terms of concept and style of leadership, the administration of urban and rural areas is no longer separated, and the present method of leadership combines the administration of urban and rural areas and requires that overall arrangements be made for urban and rural economy as well as work in other fields.

After placing the counties under city administration, the cities have taken steps to promote coordination among different regions and between the upper and lower levels. They have organized efforts to make investigations and study and formulated programs for the unified development of the urban and rural areas. The pivotal role of cities has also been enhanced.

Last summer, many areas of Jiangsu were hit by tornadoes, hailstorms, floods, waterlogging, and other natural disasters that have not been seen for years. Many cities rendered financial, material, and manpower support to the rural areas. Comrades in the rural areas said that compared with previous years, they had the most electricity and the best supply of chemical fertilizer in 1983. Thanks to the efforts of rural cadres and peasants and the support from the cities, Jiangsu Province overcame the natural disasters and, for the first time, its grain output exceeded 60 billion jin, topping the previous year by more than 3 billion jin.

Jiangsu's urban and rural industries have been fairly well developed. But, because the urban and rural areas and the departments and regions at different levels were separated in the past, some desired projects could not be implemented. In addition, rural industries received very little assistance from the cities in terms of production technology, operation, management, and economic information. After placing the counties under city administration, the cities have done much to establish urban-rural economic associations, promote technical cooperation, and link up the producers and the marketing agents.

Based on the level of its productive forces, Changzhou City has organized an economic and industrial network. It now has more than 250 county-affiliated enterprises and county-township joint enterprises placed under the supervision of the various industrial companies in the city. Some comrades have remarked: We were bound hand and foot because of the separation of urban and rural areas, but now we have wings to fly with thanks to the integration of the urban and rural areas.

Because of the reasonable reorganization of urban and rural industries as well as other factors, Jiangsu Province's total industrial output value last year topped 1982's by 13 percent, and the total output value of the rural enterprises increased by 20 percent.

The new system of placing counties under city administration has solved the long-standing contradictions between prefectures, cities, and counties and between factories and rural areas. For instance: Because of the multiple leadership by the city and the counties, it was difficult to solve certain problems in the relationship between coal mines and the surrounding communes in Xuzhou City. After the adoption of the new system, the leadership was unified and the problems were readily solved.

The new system of placing counties under city administration has also shown its advantages in developing intellectual resources, raising the scientific and technological level of the urban and rural areas, and making reasonable arrangements for the flow of commodities.

CONFERENCE STRESSES ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT

OW021240 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0941 GMT 1 Mar 84

[By reporter Shi Baohua]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (XINHUA) -- A national conference of directors of electronics industry departments and bureaus, which ended on 1 March, decided to emphasize military electronic equipment, large-scale integrated circuits and electronic computers in developing China's electronics industry.

After earnestly studying the new situation in the electronics industry, directors of electronics industry departments and bureaus from various parts of the country pointed out: Along with the progress in the world's technological revolution and China's modernization, the industry is facing a new situation of carrying forward the unfinished task and forging ahead into the future to achieve major growth. The state has already given strategic priority to the electronics industry and has urged all electronics industry departments to shoulder the heavy task of producing military electronic equipment, electronic equipment for the national economy and electronic products for the people's material and cultural life. All 1.3 million workers and staff members of the industry must bestir themselves and go all out to quicken the pace of developing the electronics industry to strive to fulfill this glorious but arduous task.

The conference held: In quickening the pace of developing the electronics industry, it is necessary to proceed from reality and adhere to the principles of doing things within the limit of our resources and making wise choices. It is necessary to concentrate our efforts to produce the most important products and tackle crucial technical problems so that by achieving major breakthroughs we promote the industry's production as a whole. In other words, it is necessary to implement a policy of "giving prominence to the focal points while achieving comprehensive development" of the industry. In line with this principle, the conference decided to lay emphasis on military electronic equipment, large-scale integrated circuits and electronic computers in developing China's electronics industry, and in line with these central tasks to promote the production of radar, telecommunications, navigation, broadcasting and television transmitting equipment, electronic components, instruments and meters in a planned, proportionate and coordinated manner, thereby achieving a comprehensive and balanced development of the industry. The conference also studied other principles and measures to speed up industrial development, calling for implementing the policy of overall planning and comprehensive consideration in order to guide various sectors to develop the electronics industry in a planned, proportionate and sound manner. It is necessary to readjust the structure of the industry by increasing the proportion of electronic products that can be used as means of production. It is also necessary to use advanced technology to quicken the industry's technical transformation and develop new technology and products. Attention must be given to developing intellectual resources, intensifying the development of skilled personnel and strengthening on-the-job training through various forms in order to update speedily the professional knowledge of leading cadres at various levels, management personnel, scientists and technicians. Efforts must be made to speed up the training of senior scientists and engineers and specialized personnel in various fields.

The national conference of directors of electronics industry departments and bureaus was held in Beijing from 21 February to 1 March. During the conference, State Councillor Zhang Aiping addressed the participants.

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG VISITS YOUTH SERVICE TEAMS

OW051405 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Today, the provincial CYL Committee, the Hefei City CYL Committee, the CYL Committee of organs under the provincial CPC Committee, the CYL Committee of the No 4 Bureau of the Anhui Provincial Railways Department, the CYL committees of 10 institutes of higher learning in Hefei, and the CYL organizations of the provincial Military District, the provincial Chinese People's Armed Forces, and the PLA Artillery Academy, organized 500,000 CYL members to learn from Lei Feng and Zhang Haidi by doing good things and rendering social services.

Leading comrades of Anhui Province and Hefei City, Huang Huang, Yang Haibo, Su Hua, Yang Hike, Zheng Rui, (Mao Houhong), and (Ding Zhi) visited the youth service teams at the Dongmen Park today. Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, cordially chatted with the team members and encouraged them to make further contributions to the civility and courtesy campaign. Comrade Huang Huang also praised the individual business households for taking part in the social services.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN INSPECTS SHIP IN XIAMEN

OW051129 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service In Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Comrades Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Zhang Yi and Wang Yishi, who are making investigations and studies in Xiamen, inspected the Xiamen-Hong Kong passenger ship (Jimei) on 1 March. The leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government inspected the facilities and met with crew members. After a briefing by (Wang Jiehe), captain of the ship, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government hailed the ship for her significant role in promoting Fujian's foreign trade activities and strengthening ties between China's inland area, Hong Kong and Macao. They called for efforts to use the ship to promote socialist material and spiritual civilization, a link in maintaining ties between both sides of the strait, a pacesetter in relaying messages and making reforms and a bridge in developing economic activities with foreign countries. They pointed out: The ship must improve her services and treat passengers with courtesy, so that the compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and from other countries would enjoy the warmth of the socialist motherland and feel at home.

FUZHOU PLA FORUM VIEWS HU QIAOMU ARTICLE

OW0600037 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The Fuzhou PLA units held a forum from 19 to 20 February to study Hu Qiaomu's important article, "On Humanism and Alienation." The forum was attended by propaganda, theoretical, literary and art, and journalistic workers. Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, attended and spoke at the forum. Deputy Political Commissars Cao Punan and Yan Hong, as well as other leading comrades of the units were present.

The forum participants held that Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article, "On Humanism and Alienation," applies the principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism in clarifying some major questions concerning rights and wrongs on the current ideological and theoretical front by integrating theory with practice.

A good article with a high theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism, it is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for upholding the four fundamental principles, building socialist spiritual civilization, and promoting theoretical work and flourishing literature and art in China.

The forum participants held that as propaganda, theoretical, literary and art, and journalistic workers of the Army, they must, as pointed out in Hu Qiaomu's article, adopt the stand of historical materialism in singing the praises of cadres and fighters for their lofty ideal to dedicate themselves to the cause of national defense.

JIANGSU MEETING REVIEWS ACTIVITIES, ELECTIONS

OW020615 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress held its fifth session 27-28 February. The meeting was presided over by Li Qingkui and Chen Dexian, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, made a report reviewing the work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in 1983 and projecting its work for 1984.

After affirming the achievements made in 1983, Comrade Chu Jiang laid down specific requirements on how to open up new vistas in the work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in 1984.

He said: It is necessary, under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee, to continuously implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee; do a good job in party rectification; further implement the new Constitution and strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system with the province's overall economic construction as the central task; be more effective in exercising the rights and performing the functions of the People's Congress; and open up new vistas in the People's Congress work with bold deeds and an innovative spirit, thereby bringing about a fundamental change in the party's work style and social practices and building a socialist material and spiritual civilization. For this reason, it is necessary to further propagate the new Constitution, strictly abide by the Constitution and other laws, do a good job in local legislation by gradually enacting local laws suited to our province's actual conditions, maintain close contacts with provincial deputies and give full play to their role as deputies of the people.

The meeting examined a report by the office of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on handling proposals, criticisms and views of the people's deputies. It also examined a report on the situation of elections of county and commune-level people's congresses. It adopted a resolution setting up an election affairs office under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee as well as resolutions on personnel appointments and dismissals.

Attending the meeting were Xin Shaobo, Kuang Yaming, He Binghao, Liu Shuxun and Zhong Guochu, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Present at the meeting were responsible persons of the general office of the provincial government, the provincial People's Higher Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate and standing committees of 11 city people's congresses.

BAI DONGCAI ATTENDS JIANGXI MILITIA MEETING

OW051213 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Report by station correspondents (Yi Caisi) and (Yi Daxing) and station reporter (Sun Hui)]

[Excerpts] The fourth provincial meeting of representatives of militamen ceremoniously opened in Nanchang on the morning of 3 March. Attending the meeting from the various localities of the province were representatives of advanced units and individuals in militia work; representatives of the People's Armed Forces departments, professional armed cadres and militia cadres; representatives of the PLA units stationed in Jiangxi Province, veteran Red army men and veteran model militiamen, invited to attend as special guests; and leading comrades of the various prefectures, cities and counties; as well as leading comrades of the military subdistrict, and of the city and county People's Armed Forces departments, totaling over 800 people.

Attending the opening ceremony were the Fuzhou PLA units' Commander Jiang Yonghui and adviser Long Feihu; (Chen Xin), deputy director of the Mobilization Department of the PLA General Staff Department; provincial party committee members Bai Dongcai, Xu Qin, Zhao Zhijian, Wang Zhaorong, Ni Xiance, and (Wang Baotian); Luo Mengwen of the preparatory group of the provincial Advisory Commission; Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, Xin Junjie, Zhang Guozhen, and Huang Xiandu of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; Shen Hanqing, Li Huafeng, Liu Jianhua, Lu Liang, and Li Shanyuan of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Wang Guande, (Shen Zhongxiang), and (Wu Yaojing) of the provincial Military District; (Wang Fujing) of the Nanchang Army School; and responsible persons concerned.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Wang Guande, political commissar of the provincial Military District. Ni Xiance, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and vice governor, delivered the opening speech. He said: The main tasks of the present meeting are to conscientiously sum up and exchange experiences in building the militia and reserve service since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, using the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee; commend the advanced and build up the models; mobilize the broad masses of cadres and militiamen to aspire to reform, dare to make progress, and comprehensively create a new situation in our province's militia and reserve service building; and make still greater contributions to the development of an excellent situation on the various fronts of our province.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Government, and the provincial Military District, the provincial Military District Commander (Wang Baotian) made a report, entitled "Aspire To Reform, Dare To Make Progress, Comprehensively Create a New Situation in the Construction of Our Province's Militia and Reserve Service."

In his report, (Wang Baotian) first reviewed our province's achievements in militia and reserve service work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; summed up the advanced experiences in such work; and put forward six tasks for comprehensively creating a new situation in the construction of our province's militia and reserve service, calling on everyone to fully understand the strategic position and role of the militia under the new situation; further strengthen his consciousness of doing a good job in militia and reserve service work; conscientiously study, and resolutely implement, the new military service law, which will be promulgated soon; further raise [words indistinct] of the broad masses of cadres; do a still better job in putting militia work on a solid foundation organizationally, politically, and militarily in the spirit of reform and progress; implement the guidelines of the All-Army Mobilization Work Conference; do a still better job in preparing for wartime mobilization of soldiers; arouse and organize militiamen to take part in the two civilizations; bring into fuller play the role of the militia as a backbone element and leader; practically strengthen leadership, and implement and improve all aspects of work in creating a new situation in the construction of the militia and reserve service.

SHANDONG REPORTS ON TRANSFER OF CADRES

SK050452 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] In readjusting county-level party and government leading bodies, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee recently transferred, in a planned manner, 145 county party committee secretaries, deputy secretaries, county heads, and deputy heads who remain in office. Most of these transferred comrades assumed their posts on the next day, after they were summoned for talks. This showed their high political awareness and their sense of strict respect for organization and discipline. The Juye County secretary was transferred to Shan County, the Shan County secretary was transferred to Heze County, and the Juancheng County secretary was transferred to Juye County. The CPC committees of these four counties held standing committee meetings to welcome the new secretaries and send off the old ones in just one day. They expressed their friendship with a cup of tea. This manifested the new ideas, new work style, and new attitude of leading persons in reform. The masses said that the party's traditions had been restored.

Exchanges of cadres are a glorious tradition of our party. After studying party rectification documents, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee was bold and resolute in conducting provincewide exchanges of cadres with an aim to strengthen leading bodies. So far, 33.9 percent of the province's county-level cadres -- covering 112 counties, cities, and districts -- have been transferred. The provincial CPC Committee has done a great amount of work in order to make a success of the transfer of county CPC committee and responsible government cadres.

1. The provincial CPC Committee has attached importance to the work. It has conducted an ad hoc study of cadre exchanges. Deputy secretaries in charge of the provincial CPC Committee's routine work held a special meeting of county party committee secretaries to solicit their opinions on ways to make cadre exchanges a success. They also personally solved problems cropping up in the course of the work.

2. Organizational departments have shown concern for the work. Principal responsible comrades of prefectural or city CPC committees personally held talks with cadres to be transferred within the same prefectures or cities. Responsible comrades of the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee held talks with cadres to be transferred within the province and made arrangements for their work.

Proper arrangements have been made for the spouses and children of transferred cadres so that these cadres will not have to worry about their families.

3. Specific provisions have been set. Regarding this cadre transfer, the provincial CPC Committee has stipulated that: 1) Cadres transferred should not be less than one-third of the total; 2) top county party and government leaders should not in principle assume posts in the same county; 3) cadres who have served more than two terms of office in the same county should in principle be transferred; 4) cadres who are to be transferred should be good and those who are not qualified to enter leading bodies should not be transferred; and 5) new cadres may be properly transferred according to work needs and the needs of the cadres themselves.

4. Discipline has been strictly enforced. Good ideological and organizational work is done among the cadres, to whom discipline is then made clear and who are urged to report for duty within the stipulated period of time.

As a result of these efforts, the transferred cadres have felt that their sense of responsibility for the four modernizations and their sense of honor in carrying forward the party's fine traditions have been strengthened. They feel the Organization Department's concern is heartwarming, and all the more vigorous.

RECTIFICATION LIAISON GROUP ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

OW031416 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO, the liaison group for Shanghai of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification arrived in the municipality on 13 February.

In the past few days, comrades of the group attended meetings and heard reports on the progress of party rectification in Shanghai. They also paid separate visits to industrial and construction departments to attend their leading bodies' study class on party rectification in order to understand the actual situation and give instructions for their work.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG REVIEWS RECTIFICATION

OW060119 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a meeting on the morning of 3 March for responsible cadres who are party members to review progress in the city's party rectification work over the past 3 months and to plan party rectification work for the next stage.

Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal party committee, presided over the meeting and transmitted the guidelines of the responsible central comrades. Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal party committee; Wu Fushan, head of the Shanghai liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification; deputy heads (Fei Jian) and (Ye Gongsheng); and Yang Di, Wang Daohan, and Ruan Chongwu, secretaries of the municipal party committee, attended the meeting.

Comrade Wu Fushan spoke at the meeting. He said: Shanghai has all the necessary conditions for doing party rectification work well. After an initial study of the situation in Shanghai, we feel that the municipality has generally implemented the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and that party rectification work here is still progressing in a steady and healthy way. The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee has done a lot of advance work in preparation for party rectification.

Comrade Wu Fushan continued: We are glad to see that the municipal party committee has decided to extend the period of study for the first group of party rectification units because it does not have the necessary conditions for entering the comparison and examination stage. We must stress that thorough study of the relevant documents is not only a prerequisite for seeking ideological unity but also an imperative condition for doing comparison and examination work well. Therefore, we must not impose a uniform timetable requiring all party rectification units to begin the comparison and examination stage at the same time. We must take into account the actual conditions of each unit in deciding the progress of party rectification work.

It is imperative for the municipal party committee to stress seeking ideological unity and regard it as the primary task in party rectification work. By ideological unity we mean that we must support, endorse, trust, and have confidence in the Central Committee's line, principles and policies, in the party's realization of the strategic objectives by the end of this century, and in party rectification work.

To fulfill the general goals of party rectification, it is essential that we tackle the crucial problems with renewed vigor and strive to create a new situation in party rectification work. The higher party committees must set an exemplary role for the subordinate party committees in rectifying the party, and the leading cadres must take the lead in party rectification work and set an exemplary role for the party members and the people. At the same time, the leading comrades must listen to opinions from all quarters, choose and follow what is good, and wholeheartedly carry out party rectification work.

At the meeting Comrade Hu Lijiao outlined his plan for party rectification work in the next stage. He pointed out: The city has achieved considerable progress in party rectification work over the past 3 months in a healthy way; however, progress is quite uneven among the various units. A considerable number of units have no clear understanding of the key problems to be solved during the course of party rectification. Some units are lax in efforts to rectify the party and have failed to deal with prominent problems. A number of units have not yet achieved ideological unity on creating a new situation for fulfilling the general goals and tasks, and a handful of units have failed to come up with the necessary leadership for leading party rectification work.

Comrade Hu Lijiao stressed that in party rectification work it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

1. Further study the party rectification documents in an in-depth manner. To guard against perfunctoriness in the study of party rectification documents, the municipal party committee has decided to extend the study period to the end of March. Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article on humanism and the issue of alienation should be an important study document. We must continue to correct the understanding and attitude toward party rectification so that there will be no outsiders, bunglers, or good old boys in the rectification campaign.

Leading cadres at various levels must set an example in spurring on the whole party in doing party rectification work and various other tasks well. The municipal CPC Standing Committee must firmly follow the guidelines of the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification and consciously accept central supervision and supervision by the broad masses of cadres and people both in and outside the party.

2. Emphasize seeking ideological unity. We must genuinely seek ideological unity on the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, on the policies of the 12th CPC National Congress, and on the decision of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, particularly on the principle of guarding against perfunctoriness in party rectification. In seeking ideological unity, the emphasis should be on whether we are keeping in line with the party Central Committee ideologically and whether our ideological and political lines are correct.

3. Continue to correct mistakes in the course of party rectification. Proceeding from the actual conditions of the respective units, it is essential that we tackle the key problems with all-out efforts and implement the various policies in the course of party rectification.

4. Strive to do well the organizational work and various other preparatory tasks.

GUANGDONG INTELLECTUALS POLICY CONFERENCE HELD

HK051420 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] A conference was held yesterday by the Guangdong CPC Committee on inspecting the implementation of the policy concerning intellectuals. It pointed out that leftist influence continues to prevail in implementing the policy concerning intellectuals and that inspection work must be based on properly solving the problems and on paying close and proper attention to them.

Comrade Wang Ning, head of provincial CPC Committee's guidance group for inspecting the work concerning intellectuals and secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a speech at the conference. He called on party organizations at all levels to regard inspection of the implementation of the policy concerning intellectuals as an important component of party rectification and to solve in earnest the problems of party members' understanding of intellectuals and of having the courage to employ intellectuals. Cadre departments at all levels should increase the number of cadres who have professional knowledge and who know intellectuals well in order to make a success of supervising and employing them.

Wang Ning demanded that inspection organs should be set up and perfected as soon as possible, that forces be organized to carry out inspection immediately, and that simultaneous inspection and solution of problems be carried out.

GUANGXI PAPER URGES CORRECT VIEW OF PEASANTS

HK040738 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Report on 3 March GUANGXI RIBAO Commentator's Article: "Take a Correct View of the Peasants, Develop the Excellent Situation"]

[Text] The article says: China has a population of 1 billion, of whom 800 million are peasants. In order to accomplish the four modernizations by the end of the century, we must at all times fully cherish the peasants' enthusiasm and bring it into full play. Taking a correct view of the peasants is the precondition for implementing the party's policies and bringing the peasants' enthusiasm into play. Recent practice in implementing the contract responsibility system with payment linked to output in the region proves that this system has been implemented well wherever the peasants are viewed correctly and their proper interests are cared for, and vice versa. Leaders at all levels must therefore sum up historical experiences and lessons and teach the cadres to take a correct view of the peasants and resolutely and thoroughly implement the party principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in order to mobilize the peasants' enthusiasm to the maximum.

In currently solving the problem of correct attitude toward the peasants, we must focus on the attitude toward those peasants who become rich ahead of others. Since a number of peasants have become rich ahead of others since the third plenary session, certain comrades have worried that polarization might occur in the rural areas. Actually there is no basis for this. The current differences in degree of affluence in the rural areas are only an issue of getting rich earlier or later. They certainly do not mean that some people deprive others of the fruits of their labor. The great majority of peasants who have become rich ahead of others since the third plenary session are the most positive and active elements among the peasants who are skilled in combining all production factors. They are leading figures in developing the productive forces, and possess education, will, and a head for business. Their common experience is that they have become rich through hard work.

Although there are among them a very small number who have done anomalous things, this after all is only a side issue and certainly cannot be equated with getting rich through hard work; still less can the side issue be described as the main current. Regarding those few people who have engaged in various anomalies, as long as we step up ideological and political work and management, the situation can certainly be corrected.

The peasants who get rich ahead of others are the backbone force in the future development of commodity production and representatives of the current advanced productive forces in the rural areas. They are pioneers on the path to common prosperity for all peasants. The correct attitude to take is to protect, support, and be skillful at guiding them. If we sum up, enhance, and popularize their universal experiences and protect their enthusiasm, the whole body of peasants, including those who still have difficulties, will have energy and drive, and the goal of universal prosperity will be attainable.

Switching from self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy to relatively large-scale commodity production is the general scenario in which the peasants of the 1980's engage in economic activities. At present, in cherishing and protecting the peasants' enthusiasm and bringing it into play, we must proceed from this general scenario. In developing rural commodity production, it is difficult to advance a single step if the necessary circulation channels, scientific and technical guidance, communications and transport conditions, production materials, information, and scientific management methods are lacking. Many problems in this respect cannot be solved by the scattered efforts of one family or household. This requires mobilizing and organizing the forces of all sectors and setting up a thorough service system for commodity production; otherwise, it is hard to bring into play the peasants' enthusiasm or develop production.

There are many instances of this. For example, in the past the region's commercial departments procured and sold over 1,200 types of agricultural and sideline products. Due to subsequent failure of production support work to keep abreast of requirements, only some 600 of these are now being procured and sold. Only some 10 out of 40 major products handled by the supply and marketing departments have set new records for output and procurement volume. Should we not reflect profoundly on this situation? Only if we meet the peasants' requirements in these respects and even succeed in doing things that the peasants have not yet thought of or have been unable to do, can the peasants produce more products at relatively low investment, can products be smoothly turned into commodities, and can their enthusiasm be sustained.

GUANGXI CITY CONDUCTS AIR DEFENSE EXERCISE

HK060341 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] From 3 to 5 March, Beihai City conducted an air defense exercise, making full preparations against sudden imperialist and hegemonistic attacks on it. Under the eye of the regional People's Government, the Guangxi Military District and the regional People's Air Defense Committee and with the assistance of the Army and the Navy, the Beihai City CPC Committee, city People's Government, Qinzhou Military Subdistrict, and the Beihai City People's Armed Forces Department were specifically responsible for, organized, and directed this air defense exercise. This exercise was well organized and directed.

In the course of the exercise, the militiamen and masses in Beihai City displayed a high degree of patriotic and revolutionary heroic spirit, shared a bitter hatred of the enemy, fought bravely, feared neither hardship nor death, and went all-out to protect the city and the safety of people's lives and property. This showed the powerful might of the people's war.

This exercise progressed very smoothly, tempered the cadres and the masses, strengthened the masses' concept of war, and promoted preparedness against war in people's air defense.

Leading comrades, including Gan Ku, vice chairman of the regional People's Government; and (Liu Chao), vice chairman of the regional People's Air Defense Committee, came to inspect and give guidance to this exercise. Huang Ronghai, adviser to the Guangzhou Military Region and vice chairman of the People's Air Defense Commission, came here specially to inspect and give guidance to this exercise.

Those who came to view and emulate this exercise were leaders of the four cities, Nanning, Liuzhou, Guilin, and Wuzhou; responsible comrades of the city people's air defense offices, the military subdistricts, and the people's armed forces departments; and representatives of the two military districts of Hunan and Guangdong Provinces and people's air defense offices.

HENAN URGES RECTIFICATION, CORRECTION OF DEFECTS

HK020831 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Station commentary: "We Must Continue To Implement the Principle of Carrying Out Simultaneous Rectification and Correction of Defects"]

[Text] Over the previous period of studying party rectification documents, organizations directly under the provincial authorities have upheld the principle of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. Grasping the large-scale review of financial discipline as a breakthrough point, they emphatically solved the malpractice of taking advantage of one's office for personal gain and the bureaucratic work style, which cause most complaint among the masses. As a result, they have made tangible achievements welcomed by the masses both inside and outside the party.

However, some party members have misunderstandings and confused ideas since the provincial CPC Committee decided, by acting in the spirit of the central authorities' instructions, to concentrate efforts in a certain period to emphatically solve problems in seeking unity of thinking. They believe that since we now grasp the issue of seeking unity of thinking among party members, it is unnecessary to grasp the principle of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. They even believe that the issue of seeking unity of thinking is in conflict with the principle of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. Furthermore, a few comrades wonder whether it was a deviation to carry out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in handling problems such as taking advantage of one's office for personal gain and bureaucratic work style over the previous period, and so on.

It is necessary to point out clearly that in the process of studying party rectification documents, the practice of emphatically solving problems in seeking unity of thinking, particularly problems among party-member cadres at and above department level in organizations directly under the provincial authorities, is the central link for ensuring that the study, as well as the whole of party rectification work, will not be done superficially. Implementation of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects is an important principle for party rectification work, and must run through every stage of it.

Circular No 6 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification has clearly stated: All party committees and party organizations in the first group to carry out party rectification must implement the principle of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. They must immediately solve problems that are solvable. They are forbidden to indulge in talk without taking any action, or to perform the work in a perfunctory manner.

We should implement the principle of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in the four aspects and tasks of party rectification. A host of facts have shown that the practice of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects plays a very important role. It is an effective measure to create a new situation in party rectification. Once we do well in simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, the party members will see at all times the tangible results of party rectification, so that their confidence in it will be strengthened and their initiative for taking part in it will be stimulated and mobilized. In addition, we shall restore the fine tradition of the party, heighten its prestige, and maintain close ties between the party and the masses. We shall examine the attitude of leading cadres toward party rectification, so that they will gain the initiative in leading it. We shall promptly correct the defects and mistakes of some party members, so that they can make progress with nothing on their conscience. Furthermore, we shall stop the spread of malpractices. This is favorable to the implementation of various tasks.

In view of this, the principle of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects is a major issue which has a bearing on the success or failure of party rectification. The key to further creating a new situation in party rectification lies in our continuous implementation of the principle of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. Of course, we must pay attention to avoiding dispute over every detail and avoiding following the tendency of absolute egalitarianism, while in implementing simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, grasp firmly the solution of problems which the masses most complain about and which have to be solved urgently. If we continue disputing over trifles, we shall inevitably make the cadres overcautious, which was the experience in party rectification on previous occasions. Therefore, the CPC Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that we must guard against the practice of trying to save a little only to lose a lot while implementing simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. We must have a clear understanding in this respect.

We should realize that the bureaucratic work style of taking advantage of one's office for personal gain is very common in the party. The greatest harm done by the practice is that it seriously damages the image of the party, and weakens the confidence of the masses, both inside and outside the party, in the superiority of the socialist system and the glorious prospects for the communist cause. In addition, it dampens their enthusiasm in politics, production, work, and study. If we do not resolutely rectify this malpractice and evil tendency, it will inevitably seriously obstruct the solution of problems in seeking unity of thinking. Thus, it will be impossible to achieve a high level of political and ideological unanimity throughout the party. This further shows that the practice of seeking unity of thinking is completely consistent with the implementation of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects.

Seeking unity of thinking provides the correct direction and specific standards for implementing the principle of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects; while simultaneous rectification and correction of defects is an important condition for ensuring the correct implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies, and is a powerful weapon for further achieving a high level of political and ideological unanimity throughout the party. For this reason, we must by no means separate the practice of seeking unity of thinking from the principle of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, or regard them as conflicting with each other. Instead, we must integrate them and make them promote each other.

The content of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects is varied. At present, we must concentrate our effort on solving major problems in connection with the basic requirements for party rectification. We must focus our attention on problems of overall importance. We should grasp the guiding principle for our business, and the ways to further create a new situation. We should also work to solve problems of taking advantage of one's office for personal gain and of bureaucratism, and particularly problems in seeking unity of thinking. Any problem that has been solved and examined in the past should not be focally tackled again. We must put the stress on issues such as whether our present ideological and political lines are correct, and whether we are in keeping with what the CPC Central Committee requires of us.

Once we grasp the major and typical people and things, heighten the level of ideological and political lines, and conscientiously solve problems, our understanding will be greatly pushed forward. Thus, the process of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects will become a process to rectify the party work style, improve working methods, and promote continuous reform. In addition, it will become a process to educate the party members in strengthening party spirit, heightening their political awareness, and establishing the notion of serving the people wholeheartedly.

HUBEI'S GUAN GUANGFU ON CIVILITY MONTH DRIVE

HK060415 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] The Hubei CPC Committee and the provincial government held a forum on building civilized units this morning. The forum was held at the (Hongshan) Hall. It discussed and studied ways to build civilized units, to launch the courtesy and civility month drive in a down-to-earth manner, and to do good deeds for the people.

The forum was attended by leading comrades, including Guan Guangfu, Shen Yinluo, Tian Ying, Li Haizhong, (Liu Huilong), and (Li Suquan). It was also attended by (Pang Shenyuan), secretary of the Wuhan City CPC Committee; Wu Guangzheng, mayor of Wuhan City; and responsible comrades of the provincial and city units concerned, as well as the provincial industrial and agricultural departments.

Comrade Shen Yinluo presided over the forum, and Comrade Guan Guangfu delivered a speech at the forum. Responsible comrades of 12 units, including the Wuhan City central department store; the (Heping) food market in Hanyang; the (Taozui) brigade in (Wangzi) District, Xinzhou County; the Wuhan University Department of Philosophy; the (Tongyi) residents' committee of (Xiangfan) District; and the (Wugao) plastics factory, introduced at the forum their experience in building civilized units.

Guan Guangfu made suggestions on ways to build civilized units and to do good deeds for the people in a down-to-earth manner. He said: We must closely integrate the drive of building civilized units with the party rectification practice of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. When we deal with the dirty, confused, and poor state of affairs, we must first start the work among leading organs, and among the provincial CPC Committee secretaries and the governor. The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government organs may emulate the city CPC Committee and the city government organs. They may examine and supervise each other.

Comrade Guan Guangfu pointed out: In the courtesy and civility month drives, we must sum up the experience of advanced and typical units.

We must study the experience well, just as in the case of (Budai), establish first-rate typical cases, and publicize them extensively. The advanced units must play an exemplary role as well as the role of a bridge, so that the drive of building spiritual civilization will surge forward.

Comrade Guan Guangfu stressed in his speech: We must set strict demands in this year's courtesy and civility month drive. We must grasp the drive in March while grasping the work of examination in April. Any unit that fails in the examination stage should make up the deficiency to meet the standards. We must eliminate the untouched areas in the drive, so that this year's courtesy and civility month drive will further develop extensively and intensively, and will score further successes.

HUBEI MEETING ON CADRE RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK030336 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The Hubei CPC Committee and government held a gathering this afternoon to make arrangements for establishing personal responsibility systems for organ cadres. Shen Yinluo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided. Vice Governor Wang Libin attended.

Governor Huang Zhizhen spoke on three issues regarding the establishment of personal responsibility systems for provincial organ cadres. First, it is necessary to understand the importance of this work in the context of consolidating the fruits of structural reform, improving work efficiency, examining the cadres, and so on. Speaking on the second issue, Comrade Huang Zhizhen pointed out: Establishing personal responsibility systems is a component of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. All departments and units must get an effective grasp of this work in light of their specific conditions. The third question was: The provincial organs must take the lead in setting up personal responsibility systems.

(Wang Ting), director of the provincial Labor and Personnel Bureau, conveyed the spirit of the national forum on establishing personal responsibility systems in party and government organs.

HUBEI MEETING ACCLAIMS HU QIAOMU ARTICLE

HK030333 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] At a recent academic discussion meeting on humanism and alienation, convened by the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department and the CPC Committee of the provincial organs, the participants unanimously held that Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article on these issues is a scientific exposition of historical materialism. We must regard it as important teaching material for conducting reeducation and restudy in basic Marxist theory, and seriously organize study of the article.

The participants held: The issues dealt with in this article by Comrade Hu Qiaomu are not ordinary academic and theoretical questions; they are academic and theoretical issues of major practical political significance. From the plane of historical materialism, and in connection with the reality of socialism in China, the article gives a scientific exposition on the issues of humanism and alienation, which is of major significance in clarifying the ideological confusion that has existed on these questions for many years, further eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front, upholding the four basic principles, and building socialist spiritual civilization. At the same time, the standpoint, viewpoint, and methods used by this article in studying problems have an important guiding role for us in correctly understanding and solving various ideological and theoretical problems in practical life.

Today it is extremely essential that we study afresh the materialist view of history in connection with the new situations and problems in socialist construction. Many facts prove that the ideological problems existing among cadres and young people can only be fundamentally solved by enhancing understanding to the plane of the materialist view of history.

The academic discussion meeting, which lasted 7 days, was held to conduct guidance for the organ cadres in studying Hu Qiamou's important article. The meeting was attended by theoretical study cadres in the provincial organs, and theoretical work cadres of all prefectural and CPC committee propaganda departments, totaling 110 persons. Wuhan University Professor (Cao Delin), Assistant Professors (Meng Xianhong) and (Xie Qinghe), and Hubei Financial Economic Institute Assistant Professor (Cao Xiajun) delivered guidance speeches at the meeting.

At the conclusion of the meeting, a responsible comrade of the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department spoke on his own study experiences. He said: In studying this document, it is necessary to grasp the main contents and basic spirit, and concentrate on clarifying the following issues: distinguishing between the two meanings of humanism; explaining the question of two starting points in history; the question of whether socialism is scientific or a fantasy; the question of publicizing and practicing socialist humanism; and the question of what guiding ideology to use to view negative phenomena in socialist society.

He stressed: We must regard this article as one of the components of party rectification studies. It is necessary to make arrangements for this, implement them, and strive for practical results.

SICHUAN'S YANG RUDAI URGES GEOLOGICAL WORK

HK151400 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] When leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, including Yang Rudai, Yang Xizong, Jiang Mingchuan, and Liu Xiyao, recently listened to reports by responsible comrades of the provincial Geology and Mining Bureau, they pointed out: Geological work must contribute toward our province's economic construction. We must speed up the appraisal of mineral resources. In light of the situation of various areas, we must promote geological survey work.

They also talked about the key arrangements for economic construction in four areas in our province: The western area of Sichuan; Chengdu area, including Mianyang, Deyang, and Leshan; the southern area of Sichuan; and Chongqing area. Geological work should go ahead of the arrangements for economic construction and key projects in our province. We must speed it up and do more work. In particular, in light of the situation of various areas, we must speed up geological survey work. We must provide more and reliable geological resources and mineral deposits in order to facilitate industrial departments to exploit and utilize them. We must endeavor to clearly survey the main mineral production places in the basins. To meet the needs of the two large economic areas -- Chongqing and Chengdu -- in construction and development, we must continue to work well.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government also further pointed out: The prefectural mining bureaus must strengthen geological prospecting of coal in the southern area of Sichuan, phosphorous ore in Leshan and Liangshan Prefectures, and iron ore, nonmetal materials, and modern building materials in the western area of Sichuan and must strengthen appraisal work. They must strive to search for subterranean water in the basins in the central part and in Xichang area which lack water. We must be bold in exploiting peat resources of the plateau in the northern part of Sichuan which ranks first in the whole country. Moreover, in coordination with the provincial departments, we must conduct an all-round survey of our province's resources, such as minerals, water, and solar energy.

They said: Sichuan abounds in mineral resources and is richly endowed by nature. It is hoped that all geological workers will work hard and will contribute more toward our province's current and long-term construction.

SICHUAN PLA MEETING EXAMINES RECTIFICATION

HK051345 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] The Chengdu PLA units party committee recently held an enlarged meeting to specially analyze and examine the previous situation in carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in the course of party rectification. It demanded: In the course of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, the organs of the PLA units must persistently set high and strict demands on themselves and must not merely pay lip service nor do things halfway.

1. Regarding the problems which are included in simultaneous rectification and correction of defects and which should be investigated and dealt with, we must not regard approval and assignment by certain leaders as the standard but must regard, as the standard, whether or not they conform to the party Constitution, the guiding principles on inner-party life, the principles and policies of the party, and the relevant regulations. Those who violate this standard must be investigated and dealt with no matter who is involved. We must be bold in confronting the tough and in making correction.
2. In simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, we must not judge the case as it stands. When we correct a problem, we must firmly grasp the key and vital part and must not touch on it lightly. We must think that after we deal with several persons and several things, we have completed our work. We must heighten our understanding and must really and ideologically solve problems.
3. We must pay attention to the achievements made in the course of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. We must not carry out rectification and correction of defects like a gust of wind nor relax it after the wind passes. We must not dish things up in a new form and engage in false rectification and correction of defects.
4. In simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, it is necessary to implement the mass line and to grasp the problems which greatly evoke repercussions among the masses and for which they universally show concern. The programs and measures for rectification and correction of defects must be carefully formulated. The masses must be allowed to examine, assess, and discuss whether or not the results in rectification and correction of defects conform to the requirements by the decision on party rectification, so that the relations between the leaders and the masses can be made more harmoniously in the course of party rectification and so that the aim of unifying thinking, arousing fighting spirit, and creating a new situation can be further attained.

SICHUAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASES NOTED

HK020708 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 84 p 1

[Report: "Sichuan's Industrial Production and Economic Results in January Continue To Grow Simultaneously"]

[Text] On the basis of achieving a simultaneous increase in production and economic results last year, the industrial and communications front in the province stressed fulfilling production tasks ahead of schedule and contending for the initiative and thus won the first battle as soon as the new year arrived. The total industrial output value of the province in January showed an increase of 10.6 percent over the corresponding period last year, profits created increased by 24.55 percent and profits handed over to the state increased by a bigger margin. In other words, the attainment of better economic results went hand in hand with the growth of output value.

There were four characteristics in the industrial and communications production of the province in January: 1) The production level of the 18 cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures was higher than that in the corresponding period last year.

2) Light and heavy industries developed in a coordinated way; compared with the corresponding period last year, light industrial production increased by 9.6 percent and heavy industrial production registered an 11.5 percent increase, and the production of such durable consumer goods as radios, TV sets, tape recorders, washing machines, refrigerators for home use, cameras, electric fans, and washing machines for home use increased by more than 30 percent. 3) Energy production increased in an overall manner. Key coal mines under the jurisdiction of the provincial government or the state produced at least 52,000 tons of coal a day or 6.1 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year; the province's electric energy production and natural gas production increased by 4.4 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively. 4) While ensuring the transportation tasks in springtime, the communications and transportation departments overfulfilled their transportation plan targets. Of the monthly quotas of rail freight volume, 105.2 percent was fulfilled, a gain of 3.6 percent over the corresponding period last year. The daily average shipping of coal -- a key material -- overfulfilled the plan by 17.8 percent, thus ensuring the supply of coal needed in generating electricity and used during the Spring Festival.

While the province's industrial production this year already has a good start, the task to fulfill 23 percent of the annual plan within the first quarter of the year is still very arduous. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen ideological and political work, to do our work in a better way, and strive for better achievements in production and economic results in the first quarter.

YUNNAN RECTIFICATION LIAISON GROUP MEETING HELD

HK240539 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] The Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee's Commission for Guiding Party Rectification held a meeting of the third batch of members of liaison groups to mobilize and make arrangements for liaison work yesterday [23 February] morning. There are altogether 39 members in the third batch, who are divided into 8 liaison groups. These groups will be sent to assist in the party rectification work of the provincial Public Security Department, the provincial People's Government, Kunming City, the Kunming Medical College, the provincial Farms and Land Reclamation General Company, the provincial Reform Through Labor Bureau, the provincial Seismic Bureau, and the provincial Science and Technology Commission. [Word indistinct], executive deputy director of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee's Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and other members of the commission attended the meeting.

Comrade Li Qiming gave a speech at the meeting. After making an analysis of the recent situation of party rectification in departments, committees, offices, and bureaus directly under the provincial CPC Committee, he pointed out that seeking unity of thinking, rectifying work style, and strengthening discipline should be simultaneously carried out on the basis of properly studying documents during party rectification. Although there is a sequence for these three tasks, this sequence should not be followed rigidly. Problems which are most conspicuous and about which the people have a lot of complaints in any unit should be solved first.

Comrade Li Qiming asked the liaison groups to discuss with party organizations of respective units, to seek unity of thinking, to form close ties with the masses, and to extensively solicit the opinions of the masses. At present, it is necessary to grasp firmly rectification and correction of defects in work style and seriously and properly solve conspicuous problems of abusing power to seek personal gains, of occupying excessive living space, of fraudulently handling foreign exchange, and of irregularities in recruiting and transferring personnel. These problems should not be solved perfunctorily.

HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN ON SMALL-SCALE ENTERPRISES

SK050436 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Li Lian, secretary of the Heilongjiang CPC Committee, and Chen Lei, governor of the province, recently urged departments of commune- and brigade-run enterprises to continue to emancipate minds and do a good job in production.

On 1 March in his written comments on the outline of the report by the party organization of the provincial bureau for commune- and brigade-run enterprises, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, said: Commune- and brigade-run enterprises are new and developing undertakings, and have great prospects. Leading cadres of management departments of commune- and brigade-run enterprises should emancipate their minds, pay attention to investigations and studies, develop resources and markets, and grasp objective laws. Commune- and brigade-run enterprises have their own special characteristics and should carry forward their advantages as small enterprises.

On 1 March in his letter to (Hou Liesan), director of the provincial bureau for commune- and brigade-run enterprises, Governor Chen Lei stressed: We should further emancipate the mind, relax policy restraints and enliven commune- and brigade-run industrial enterprises so as to turn our province's superiority in natural resources into an economic base of commune- and brigade-run enterprises. We should change the practices of eating from the same big pot, carrying an iron rice bowl, and indiscriminately imitating the management of state enterprises among commune- and brigade-run enterprises. We should use various flexible methods, such as share buying, sharing bonuses, mass investments, specialized business, and cooperative business, to build these enterprises into rural mass production cooperatives and to upgrade the enthusiasm of the commune members.

In his letter to (Hou Liesan), Governor Chen Lei also urged: We should strengthen leadership over commune- and brigade-run industrial enterprises. In conducting organizational reform, we should not abolish the organizations of commune- and brigade-run enterprises.

In his written comments on the outline of the report by the party organization of the provincial bureau for commune- and brigade-run enterprises, Li Lian also said: We should strengthen the leading bodies of these enterprises and select and transfer some cadres who do not fear difficulties, are brave in starting and undertaking efforts, and are able to create a new work situation in the departments of these enterprises.

CALLIGRAPHIC EXHIBIT OPENS IN HEILONGJIANG

SK050201 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The calligraphic society for retired veteran cadres of provincial-level organs was established today and held its first calligraphic exhibition, displaying 116 calligraphic works and paintings. This society will collect, collate, and research the calligraphic legacy of our predecessors; organize calligraphic seminars; and exchange calligraphic skills so as to make the retired life of veteran cadres lively and to enable them to contribute their remaining enthusiasm to the four modernizations.

Leading provincial leaders including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, and Zhang Li, wrote inscriptions to greet the occasion.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG SETS NEW MEETING STYLE

SK060356 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 84

[Text] At 0830 on 13 February, the Liaoning CPC Committee held a Standing Committee meeting to study the problems in inspecting the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. Comrades participating in the meeting told their chauffeurs to pick them up at 1200 because according to past practice, such meetings are usually extended.

Contrary to their expectations, Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, said at the beginning of the meeting: In order to change meeting style, save time, and improve meeting quality, the speeches to be discussed at today's meeting have been given to you on paper beforehand, and therefore will not be read at the meeting. In the future, no speeches will be made at Standing Committee meetings. This will be an aspect of the provincial CPC Committee's rectification and correction drive.

A comrade in the Organization Department prepared two written speeches, totaling more than 10,000 characters. In line with this requirement, he set the speeches aside and delivered a report in which the guidelines and major points were emphasized and clearly explained. He concluded the report before 0930 and leading comrades were very satisfied with it.

Thanks to the terse report, the participants had a lot of time for discussion. The Standing Committee members fully expressed their views on the guidelines and specific methods for inspection of the implementation of the policy on intellectuals, and mapped out fairly meticulous plans for this work.

The meeting ended before 1130. Comrade Guo Feng said: "The quality of today's meeting, short as it was, was better than our past ones. We should maintain and develop such a meeting style in the future."

After the meeting, this reporter saw several participating comrades waiting for their cars in front of the building. Although it was cold and so were their feet, they were delighted that such a new meeting style had appeared in the course of party rectification.

LIAONING NOTES POOR RESULTS, CREATES NEW OFFICE

SK060542 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Achieve the Best Economic Results From Technical Transformation"]

[Text] The province has invested 5.7 billion yuan in technical transformation over the past 4 years. Technical transformation projects totaled more than 5,000. Technical transformation has played a certain role in promoting technical progress and changing backwardness. Compared with investment input, however, achievements lag considerably far behind and are not good enough. A great amount of money was spent in vain. We should enhance our understanding, sum up experience, and strive to achieve great success in this work.

In the technical transformation drive in recent years, ill-considered expansion of production capacity and duplicate projects appeared. For instance, there were 160 non-designated plants to produce 20 kinds of electrical and machinery products for daily use. In the course of technical transformation, the Shenyang Sewing Machine Plant increased its production capacity without forethought from 400,000 to 1,000,000 sewing machines.

As a result, despite ever increasing investment, its capacity is still less than 400,000 after many years. The reasons for such a phenomenon on the part of economic leading organs are a lack of centralism -- policies are issued by many departments -- and a lack of consideration for the whole situation on the part of local organs and enterprises -- more attention is paid to the needs of one's own localities and units than to those of the whole situation and planned guidance is not earnestly followed. The province recently established a Technical Progress Planning Office for mapping out provincial technical progress plans in a unified way. This is conducive to strengthening technical progress planning. All pertinent departments and enterprises should work in coordination with it, support it, provide it with necessary information and data, help it in the formulation of various long- and short-term plans, and ensure that all the plans are well coordinated. All pertinent departments and units should adopt an overall point of view, enhance their sense of respect for the whole situation, and raise their awareness in subordinating the part to the whole. In the past, some units designated their technical transformation projects without permission and even contended for such projects with improper "fishing" methods. Such a trend must be stopped. Projects which were already started but are found to be irrational or to have difficulty in implementation should be sorted out.

At present, some units and leading cadres are very vigorous in contending for transformation projects which are started hastily without the necessary investigations, studies, and evaluation of their feasibility. This is an important reason why some projects cannot be completed on schedule and fail to yield the expected economic results. In the future, before a project is decided on, full preparation should be made and feasibility studied so as to prevent the situation in which the location of a plant is found improper, products find no market, and material supply is not guaranteed. All projects included in the plan must be technically feasible and economically reasonable, not undertaken hastily. In order to strengthen the sense of responsibility for technical transformation of personnel concerned, the provincial government has decided to establish a technical transformation responsibility system under which a person in charge of an entire project and a person in charge of the technical work will be designated, construction will be organized in a planned manner, and awards and punishment will be given according to the progress and quality of the project. All departments concerned should earnestly implement the system.

QINGHAI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK051412 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Sixth Qinghai People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Xining from 28 February to 3 March. The meeting listened to and discussed the report by Yang Shengjie, chairman of the provincial Planning Committee, on the draft plan for the province's economic and social development in 1984; listened to the explanation by (Song Yixiang), director of the Qinghai Bureau of Geology and Mining, on the provisional regulations on Qinghai Province's mining resources; discussed and approved the resolution of the Qinghai People's Congress Standing Committee on approving the regulations; listened to a report by Zhang Weiding, director of provincial Statistics Bureau, on the implementation of the law on statistics; discussed and approved the Standing Committee's resolution on the conscientious implementation of the PRC's law on statistics; and discussed and approved the Standing Committee's decision on the establishment of the province's leading group related to election work in counties and townships, with Song Lin as its head and Xabchung Garbo, Ma Wending, Zhuojia, and Han Fucui as its deputy heads. The meeting also discussed the Standing Committee's key work tasks in 1984 and other matters related to the appointments and dismissals of officials. Qinghai People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Song Lin, and Vice Chairmen Wang Wenyong, Xabchung Garbo, Xie Gaofeng, Ma Wending, Yang Wenjin, Zhuojia and Wei Jinde attended the meeting. Vice Governor Bainma Dandzin, provincial People's Higher Court President Kang Shichang and provincial People's Procuratorate Chief Procurator Zhang Jimin attended the meeting as nonvoting participants.

XINJIANG LEADERS BEGIN COURTESY, CIVILITY DRIVE

HK051327 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Over 50,000 people of various nationalities, including the Army, went into the streets in the Urumqi District today to clean away snow in spite of cold weather, as the third courtesy and civility month drive began. At the city market places leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee and the regional departments' CPC committees, including Wang Enmao, Li Jiayu, Janabil, Zhang Sixue, Amudong Niyazi, Wang Zhenwen, Fu Wen, and (Cai Chengmin), worked with government functionaries this morning to clean snow from the streets. Though the weather was very cold, the city was bustling with activity. After spending the whole morning on the work, they had cleaned every road and street.

Leading comrades of the regional People's Government, including Ismail Amat, Tian Zhong, Tuohuti Shabier, Huang Baozhang, and Song Hanliang, participated in the work on the eastern side of (Renmin) Road. Working together with the government functionaries and the Army and people living in nearby areas, they loaded the snow into trucks, to be carried to the suburban areas.

Leading comrades of the PLA units in Urumqi, including Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Ma Sen, (Aizezuosihasi), Caodanuoofuzhayier, Kang Lize, (Liu Lin), (Ren Shuqian), and Li Zianhua, worked together with fighters of a certain PLA defensive unit to clean snow in the area around (Jiqian) Park in (Beimen).

Leading comrades of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional CPPCC, the Construction and Production Corps; and of Urumqi City, including Yu Zhanlin, Maihesude Tieyibofu, Husaiyin Siyabayefu, (Li Jichuan), Anniwaer Hanbaba, Gongming Jiangbaqurimu, Ma Mingliang, Tayier Maimaitili, (Chen Shi), (Zhao Yizhen), (Zhi Daodong), (Jazrzitieke), (Mao Maishun), (Lin Yongyu), (Li Xianju). Li Shoushan, and Ismail Maikeshuti, participated in the work together with cadres and the masses respectively in (Dajunmen), (Hongqi) Road, and (Yidai) Bridge. The appearance of the streets has changed considerably.

WANG ENMAO, OTHERS AT URUMQI PLA MEETING

HK060436 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The Urumqi PLA units opened a meeting yesterday morning at the Xinjiang guest house on the summation, commendation, and mobilization of frontier defense building. Leading comrades of the Urumqi PLA units Xiao Quanfu, Wang Enmao, Tan Shanhe, and others attended the opening session. At the opening session, Wang Fuzhi, deputy commander of the Urumqi PLA units, made a report summing up the work of frontier defense building in 1983 and the upcoming tasks for 1984.

XINJIANG PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY MEETING HELD

HK020832 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] From 28 to 29 February, the Organization Department of the regional CPC Committee and the regional Labor and Personnel Department held a meeting to relay and implement the spirit of the national forum of party and government administration on carrying out the responsibility system.

The meeting demanded: All party and government administrations, mass organizations, and undertakings and units at and above the county level throughout the region should establish the personal responsibility system within the year.

Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, attended the meeting and spoke. After reviewing the achievements gained in structural reform in the autonomous region, he said: The fundamental aim of carrying out the structural reform is to overcome bureaucracy, enhance work efficiency, and promote the construction of socialist modernization. The establishment of the personal responsibility system in party and government administrations is an important measure in the system to strengthen and improve the party leadership, overcome bureaucracy, improve the leadership work style, strengthen discipline in work, and raise efficiency in handling affairs. He pointed out: The key to doing a good job in the personal responsibility system lies in the seriousness and efforts of the leading comrades. All party and government leaders at various levels should grasp this work as they grasped the readjustment of the leadership.

Tomur Dawamat said: At present, the implementation of the personal responsibility system should be associated closely with the work of carrying out structural reform and party rectification. He demanded that all prefectures and cities, as well as all departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus of the autonomous region take the lead in establishing the personal responsibility system, and grasp two or three pilot units well to sum up the experience in time and guide the overall work, so that the personal responsibility system can be implemented well.

Huang Baozhang, vice chairman of the autonomous region, also spoke at the meeting.

PREMIER SUN RECOVERING FASTER THAN EXPECTED

OW060513 Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Taipei, March 6 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan is recovering at a pace quicker than doctors had expected, according to a doctor at the Veterans General Hospital Monday. The doctor added this pleased the team of doctors treating Premier Sun, who underwent an operation last Sunday for a cerebral hemorrhage that struck him two days earlier. The doctor said Premier Sun was in good spirits and could now sit up from the bed.

Meanwhile, doctors at the hospital's rehabilitation department said Premier Sun responded quite well Monday when receiving electrothermal treatment. They also helped him with exercise movements at the joints.

The hospital was scheduled to remove the last sutures in his head three days later, the doctors said. They reported that timely rehabilitation work after such operations very probably will bring a patient full recovery, and up to the present they were optimistic about his chances.

They also lauded the premier for having been a patient who never complained, never found fault, and never cried out in pain. They said he was very cooperative and also easy to get along with.

Many groups and individuals, including Overseas Chinese groups from Hong Kong and Kowloon, went to the hospital Monday to sign their respects in a reception book.

FIRST 'HOME-DEVELOPED' JET TRAINER COMPLETED

OW021015 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Taipei, Mar. 2 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's first home-developed jet trainer rolled off the assembly line Thursday, heralding the advance of home-made jet fighters in the next several years.

General Hau Pei-tsun, chief of the General Staff, presided over a ceremony to mark the occasion in the presence of Air Force Commander-in-Chief General Kuo Ju-lin and Admiral Tsou Chien, deputy chief of the General Staff.

The twin-seat trainer, code-named AT-3, is developed by the Aeronautical Industry Development Center, Chungshan Institute of Science and Technology. It is fitted with two Garrett TFE 731-2-21 engines each with a thrust of 1590 kilograms (about 3500 pounds).

Although a trainer, AT-3 is able to carry two air-to-air Sidewinder missiles, rockets, bombs and other conventional weapons and therefore can be used for ground support in combat.

The 1983-84 edition of JANE'S YEARBOOK lists the following details about the AT-3:

-- wing span:	10.46 meters
-- length:	12.9 meters
-- height:	4.26 meters
-- weight:	(net weight) 3855 kilograms, (take-off weight) 5216 kilograms, (fully-loaded take-off weight) 7485 kilograms
-- maximum speed:	1.05 mach
-- maximum climb rate:	2400 meters per minute
-- flight range with a single load of fuel:	three hours and 12 minutes

TAIWAN PLANS TO REPLACE HONG KONG AS TRADE CENTER

OW041241 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Taiwan plans to become the new Hong Kong of Asia in terms of trade. The British crown colony, which is slated to become a possession of the Chinese Communists in 1997, has thrived on free trade. Most products enter and leave Hong Kong without paying of duty. Most industries depend on this and on reasonably priced labor. Taiwan already has the labor, and it is preparing to become a free port. The process has already begun. Economic Affairs Minister Chao Yao-tung told the Legislative Yuan: We will gradually change the economic structure. In the future, we will reduce tariffs year by year and lift import restrictions. We hope to replace Hong Kong as a free-trade zone. The minister said: International consultation has been sought in outlining plans for the changeover.

Most observers believe Hong Kong will die a slow economic death between now and the end of the century. The communists have promised 50 years of an unchanged economy. That is impossible. Hong Kong is not only free in trade, but free in thought. Most of the people are anticommunist. They came to the colony as refugees from the communist mainland. A free Hong Kong would invite rebellion on the mainland. A totalitarian state cannot become a free enclave. If the people of the mainland didn't rise up in revolt, they would try to flee to Hong Kong.

Taiwan Province of the Republic of China is only about 500 miles from Hong Kong. It occupies a central position in East Asia, half way between Northeast Asia, with South Korea and Japan, and Southeast Asia, with a number of countries. Hong Kong has only one port; Taiwan has several. Kaohsiung is one of Asia's leading transshipment centers and is intensively containerized. Taiwan already has some free-port experience with three export-processing zones. Materials and components enter duty-free for processing into finished products. They are shipped to countries all over the world. Protectionism is less important to Taiwan industries than once it was, because so many industries dependent on exports have grown up. Not that there will be lack of free-port opposition at home, Taiwan has a market of almost 19 million people, more than three times as large as that of Hong Kong. Some domestic industries will object to the effect of tariff elimination, but the opportunity to take over from Hong Kong will ameliorate most of this opposition. Hong Kong factories and people are already moving out. The process is still slow. It is 13 years until 1977 [as heard] and the communists' takeover.

However, the British and Red Chinese are still negotiating. It is possible that the process will be speeded up. Peking is making no real concessions, and its promises are worthless. When the time comes there will be no room for free enterprise. Hong Kong cannot survive in its present form or anything like it, so Taiwan will have a great opportunity to serve the world as Asia's replacement free port. Plans for offshore banking have already begun. Taipei has already had or is in the process of getting 32 foreign banks. They are obviously not coming merely for Taiwan's approximately 50 billion dollars worth of trade. They have analyzed the future and found that the Republic of China is the nominal replacement of Hong Kong. The other free economy in Asia, Singapore, has good relations with the Republic of China. There is no reason the two cannot operate cooperatively, each serving the needs of the other. Furthermore, neither is interested in dealing with a Hong Kong that is under communist auspices. They will reinforce each other, and not the Hong Kong that has passed from the relative freedom of British administration to the tight hold of communism. Taiwan, as a free port, will give the free Chinese of Hong Kong an opportunity to save their lives and fortunes.

LIAOWANG REPORTS HU YAOBANG'S SOUTHERN TOUR

HK051336 Hong Kong TA HUNG PAO in Chinese 5 Mar 84 pp 1, 2

["XINHUA special dispatch": "Hu Yaobang Inspects Four Southern Provinces Around Spring Festival, Visits East China's Largest Oil Base"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Mar -- The coming issue of LIAOWANG, which will come off the press tomorrow, carries an article on an inspection tour by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, in southern China. The following is the full text of the article:

As the 12th month of the lunar year was approaching, all families in Beijing, beaming with joy, were busy doing Spring Festival shopping in preparation for family reunions and to greet the Lunar New Year. Nevertheless, at this time Comrade Hu Yaobang thought about the Army and the people in the border areas of our country. On the eve of Spring Festival, he hastily set out to visit the southern part of our country.

This was his second visit to other places made around the Spring Festival. He spent last Spring Festival in an iron mine on Hainan Island, and during this Spring Festival he would make a special trip to Guangxi to visit the heroic frontier guards defending the southern frontier of our motherland.

Together with Comrades Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Hao Jianxiu, and Wang Zhaoguo, Comrade Hu Yaobang left Beijing on the morning of 31 January by air heading south and returned to Beijing on the afternoon of 13 February. The 14-day trip covered many areas in Guangxi, Guangdong, Jiangsu, and Shandong.

Visiting Shantou, Meixian, Nanjing, Changzhou, and Other Places

At the positions in the Faka Shan, in the defense sectors of artillery and missile units, at the air base in Guangxi, and in the Army academy and the Air Force artillery academy in Guilin, as well as on the gunboats of the South China Fleet, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, Hu Yaobang conveyed the warmest festival greetings to officers and men of Army, Navy, and Air Force. Right after firecrackers were set off to bid farewell to the outgoing year on the eve of Spring Festival, he went to the outskirts of Nanning City to pay a call on the peasants who were staying up to greet the new year. In Shantou, Meixian, Nanjing, Changzhou, and Shandong's Shengli oil field, he visited cadres, workers, teachers, and residents of cities and towns.

During Spring Festival, people in the southern part of our motherland were intoxicated with the spirit of the festival. Lion dances and dragon lantern dances added to the gaiety of the festival everywhere.

After his visit to frontier guards on the afternoon of 1 February, Hu Yaobang returned to Nanning. At 2000, as people were enjoying their festival dinner, he left for Yongning County, 30 km east of the city, where he visited several peasant families in two villages. When he reached the courtyard of a peasant house in a village, it was already late at night. The house owner was very excited when he realized that the general secretary of the party Central Committee had come. He immediately asked his daughters and daughters-in-law to get the general secretary a plate of zongzi, a pyramid shaped dumpling made of glutinous rice wrapped in reed leaves, and insisted that he have a taste. The peasant's house, with more than 10 rooms, is very tidy and nice-looking and he has a television set and a few bicycles. When asked about his livelihood, he said repeatedly: "Our party's policies are excellent."

We went to the Chao Shan Plain on 3 January of the Chinese lunar calendar. Men and women were joyfully bustling about in the streets of Shantou City. Not only young people but also the elderly and children were dressed in new Western-style clothes. People like to say that people in Shanghai are particular about headgear and footwear, but we believe that the tidiness of the people and the fashion of their clothes in Shantou City are now better than in Shanghai.

In Xeixian County, Hu Yaobang visited the Dongshan middle school, where Comrade Ye Jianying once studied. Teachers and students, all with smiling faces, surrounded the general secretary. A female teacher said that she had been promoted by three grades in the last few years; another said she had been promoted by two grades. Both of them are quite satisfied with their present livelihood.

The joyfulness of the broad masses of people demonstrates the good situation in our country. When, in a later speech, he talked about what he had seen and heard during the inspection tour, Hu Yaobang particularly spoke on the topic of "celebrating the new year" with humor. He said: There was a saying in old society that "when seeing in the new year, Wang Xiaoer is always disheartened that his living conditions will be worse than in the past year." In the early years after the establishment of New China, the situation in our country got better year after year, but "during the Cultural Revolution," it became worse and worse each year. However, since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the situation in the country once again has taken a favorable turn with each passing year.

It is an ironclad fact that since the third plenary session great achievements have been made in economic development in Nanning, or in Shantou, or in Meixian. The only thing is that the rate of economic growth in these areas is different, some high and some a little low. Comrade Hu Yaobang affirmed the success in the work of these areas and encouraged cadres in these areas to strive to create a new situation with their revolutionary courage and will. At a cadre meeting at Shantou Prefecture, Hu Yaobang said with sincere words and earnest wishes: In the 1980's and 1990's, cadres throughout the country, including Shantou Prefecture, will surely perform in the political arena. What role they play and how they play it depends on the efforts of each cadre. He hoped that comrades of Shantou Prefecture would be confident enough to play the best role.

Speaking on the Reason Why Jiangsu Can Score Success in the National Economy

After inspecting Changzhou, Comrade Hu Yaobang returned to Nanjing in a van on the morning of 9 February. In order to see some more places, he insisted on passing through Zhenjiang, Yizheng, and Liuhe. Normally the trip from Changzhou to Nanjing takes less than 4 hours, but this roundabout route took more than 6 hours. It was already 1430 when we returned to Nanjing. Being both hungry and tired, all of us ate a hurried meal and went to rest, but Comrade Hu Yaobang continued his work. He first listened to a brief report made by Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, and then in the evening hurried to meet old comrades working in Jiangsu Province.

Changzhou, a medium-sized city, is known nationwide for its high-speed economic development. In the past 34 years since liberation, the total industrial output value of the whole city has increased at an average rate of 12.8 percent. In 1983, the average output value per capita attained by the urban population, not including the three countries newly incorporated into the city, continuously exceeded 10,000 yuan. The average national income per capita of the city population reached 2,254 yuan a year. Hu Yaobang inspected some of the factories and the Qingtan development, a new residential area built in the past few years. He also visited a young worker's family in block 33.

Thanks to the high-speed economic development, Changzhou City has built 1.76 million square meters of new residential buildings in the last 5 years, which is 68 percent more than the total area of houses built in the 30 years before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In the 4 successive years since 1981, a small district has been built every year and the completion ceremony has been held on 14 January each year. Following the supply of electricity and water to the new residential area of several hundred thousand square meters and the opening of shops and kindergartens, the residents move to their new houses to joyously greet the Spring Festival.

In Nanjing, the responsible persons of the provincial CPC Committee Comrades Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, and others reported to Hu Yaobang on the economic work situation in Jiangsu in 1983, the plan for work in 1984, and the tentative idea of quadrupling the total output value of industry and agriculture before 1990. Hu Yaobang, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Hao Jianxiu, and others were exceedingly happy after listening to these reports.

At a cadre conference held by the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the Nanjing PLA units in Nanjing on the afternoon of 10 February, Comrade Hu Yaobang highly appreciated Jiangsu's economic work. He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Jiangsu has done a good job in its economic work. In 1983, the total industrial and agricultural output value of the whole province topped 81.1 billion yuan and the total output of grain reached 60.6 billion jin. Of the 26 provinces and autonomous regions throughout the country, Beijing, Shanghai, and Tianjin aside, Jiangsu ranks first.

Hu Yaobang said: The people have put forward many reasonable points on how Jiangsu can do its economic work well and how it can achieve such fine economic results. However, in his own opinion, he held that the main subjective reason was because the cadres here were interested in economic work and had the spirit of studying intensively. With such spirit, everything could be done well. He called on the comrades at this occasion to carry forward their fine work style and to strive to keep on ranking in the front in the 1980's. He said: If Jiangsu's economic work can continue to rank in the forefront of the other provinces in the next 7 years, it will be of great significance. Besides Jiangsu itself gaining the initiative, it can also enormously encourage the whole nation. Like the military successes of winning seven victories in seven battles by the East China Field Army in the war of liberation, Hu Yaobang voiced the expectation that the comrades in Jiangsu would again win "seven victories in seven battles" in economic work in the next 7 years.

Build Shengli Oil Field Into a Second Daqing

According to the original plan, Comrade Hu Yaobang was to meet Australian Prime Minister Hawke in Nanjing on the morning of 11 February before his visit to Shengli oil field. However, due to bad weather, the plane carrying the distinguished foreign guests did not land in Nanjing but flew direct to Shanghai. Hu Yaobang temporarily decided to go to Shanghai and he met the guests there in the afternoon. Consequently, it was past 1900 when we arrived in Dongying City, Shandong Province, where the Shengli oil field is located.

Following the Daqing oil field, the Shengli oil field was the second large oil base in China opened up on 25 January 1964 with the approval of the CPC Central Committee. It is situated on the Huang He Delta in northern Shandong along the shore of Bo Hai. In the past, it was a large piece of saline-alkali land on which no crops or grass were grown. After efforts made by the oil workers for 20 years, it has now become a large oil base in eastern China. The 160,000 mu of land surrounding the oil field is also cultivated and planted with rice.

Over the past 20 years, the oil field has produced a total of 209 million tons of crude oil and turned over to the state 13 billion yuan of profits and taxes, equivalent to 480 percent of the state's investment in it. On the 20th anniversary of the exploitation of the Shengli oil field, the inspection tour of General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Hao Jianxiu, Wang Zhaoguo, and other comrades added to the gaiety of the scene.

Li Mou, party secretary of the Shengli oil field and a veteran oil fighters who participated in the battle for oil in the Daqing oil field, reported to Comrade Hu Yaobang and others on the progress of their work and future plans. He said: In order to meet the needs of the four modernizations, we must consciously put pressure on ourselves, dare to shoulder heavy burdens, strive to verify the oil deposits, and improve the quality of crude oil. After listening to their ambitious plans, Comrade Yu Qiuli, who once participated in leading the battle for oil, stood up and enthusiastically said: We have been engaged in the oil business for more than 20 years and are matured in this field. How can we always lag behind? Your aim should be to build another Daqing. Comrade Hu Yaobang also encouraged them to produce more oil as the second Daqing oil field and for the state.

In the evening, at the request of the oil field party committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang wrote two inscriptions. One was for commending the achievements made by 1.3 million workers working in the oil front of the whole country, which read: "A history of arduous struggle with the participation of 1 million people." The other one summarized the new fighting objective of the Shengli oil field, which read: "Build a second Daqing and dedicate it to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the country."

Hu Yaobang and others watched the gushing oil from the Yong 3-24 well, which was in the vicinity of Dongying. This well was put into production last year. Now, its daily output of crude oil is 250 tons. Yong 3 is a small area in the Shengli oil field which has been exploited for a long time. Its crude oil reserve was originally estimated to be 1.61 million tons. By now, 1.12 million tons have been extracted, which is 70 percent of the reserve. Generally speaking, only about 35 percent of the underground oil reserve can be extracted. Although 70 percent of the total reserve has been extracted, oil still keeps gushing from No 24 oil well. This shows that even those old oil fields which have been exploited for many years still have great underground potential, to say nothing of the large area in the Shengli oil field which has not yet been explored.

On the morning of 13 February, the oil field held a cadre conference attended by more than 1,700 people. Hu Yaobang, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, and other comrades delivered enthusiastic speeches at the conference. Hu Yaobang highly praised the glorious history of the oil front. He said: The whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country will never forget the indelible contributions made by the oil front. He said that since 1982, he had paid visits to Dagang, Daqing, Zhongyuan, Karamay, and Changqing oil fields. The Shengli oil field was the sixth he had visited. He said that he expected to see all the country's oil fields.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: We must quadruple the total output value of the national economy by the end of the century. With more oil, we have the greatest material guarantee for quadrupling the total output value of the national economy. In order to build the Shengli oil field into a second Daqing, certainly there are many difficulties. However, as long as we have high aspirations, continue to carry on the glorious tradition which has produced positive effects on the oil front for several decades, study new technologies, and master new skills, we can fulfill the goal of building a second Daqing.

In conclusion, Hu Yaobang cheerfully sang the school song of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political Academy in Yanan, which was frequently sung in those years:

"Along the banks of Huang He, fine offsprings of the Chinese nation gather. We rely on nobody other than ourselves in bearing the responsibilities for the liberation of mankind and for saving the country." He said: The oil front is the vanguard in our four modernizations drive. This place is situated along the banks of Huang He and you are the fine offspring of the Chinese nation. I have changed the words of the school song of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political Academy in order to turn the song into my concluding remarks. "Along the banks of Huang He, fine offspring of the Chinese nation gather. You are to take the lead in bearing the responsibilities for the four modernizations and the energy resources."

PAPER CRITICIZES TAIPEI'S ATTITUDE ON 1997 ISSUE

HK060511 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 6 Mar 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Hong Kong Issue Shakes Taipei"]

[Text] At the "National Assembly" held in Taipei, "Foreign Minister" Chu Fu-sung was invited to deliver a speech on diplomacy, in which he talked about Hong Kong's future, saying that the Taipei authorities "will not recognize any settlement" reached through Sino-British talks, and "will not allow Hong Kong compatriots to be confined behind an iron curtain." These fallacies have turned facts upside down and confused black and white, aiming at opposing China's recovering Hong Kong.

In the past, the KMT government surrendered China's sovereign rights under humiliating terms and ignored the nation's territorial integrity. After the victory in the anti-Japanese war, it failed to recover Hong Kong which should be recovered. Now, the Taiwan authorities once again brazenly oppose recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong. Such remarks as "will not recognize" are but their confession of losing national integrity. Who can completely separate China from the Beijing government led by the CPC? Since 1 October 1949, the day the PRC was founded, the China which exists on the globe has been the PRC, which leads more than 98 percent of China's population and controls over 90 percent of China's territory. It has been recognized by the vast majority of countries in the world and has established diplomatic relations with them one after another. Therefore, the Beijing government's recovery of Hong Kong means China's recovery of Hong Kong and that Hong Kong will be in China's domain again. Any view separating the Beijing government from China is extremely ridiculous logic which contains the ulterior motive of opposing China's recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong and the reunification of China.

Possibly, the Taipei authorities may say: "No. What we oppose is Hong Kong compatriots being confined behind an iron curtain." The so-called "iron curtain" has all along been used by anticommunist people to vilify communist countries. On the issue of Hong Kong's future, however, it is all the more self-contradictory. Because, except for China's recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong, Hong Kong's social system and life-style will remain unchanged and Hong Kong will be administered by Hong Kong people so as to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. Can such a settlement be considered as an "iron curtain," even in the eyes of noncommunists?

In fact, the reason the Taipei authorities oppose China's recovery of Hong Kong in such a way lies not in Hong Kong's future itself, but in Taiwan's future.

Recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong is a component part of China's reunification cause. After Hong Kong becomes a special administrative region of China, the problem of Taiwan's return to the motherland will become more sharp and urgent. And Hong Kong's social pattern will exclude any excuses which the Taipei authorities may use to reject peace talks and reunification and set a great example to and inspire Taiwan patriots. For this reason, the problem of Hong Kong's future has made the Taipei authorities tremble with fear.

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